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Tower reviews

by Clearway

The Week in Focus

Voices Above Tempest 'Creeping Collectivism'

Like voices crying in the wilderness where human wills and ambitions grated this week in conflict under arms and on diplomacy's battlefields, came:

"If justice, mercy, and humility would supplant selfishness and lust for power . . . , would brutal war and shallow materialism darken the face of the earth?" (Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, to the National Preaching Mission at Albany.)

"Show us a time or place where you really think it is right to be disloyal, insincere, cruel—right to take ruthless advantage of another's weakness, or to betray a trust! . . . The chief business of great living in every realm is the development of standards. . . . Nor is it otherwise in character!" (Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Riverside Church, New York City.)

"A nation is great not through dams in its rivers or its ships on the sea or the deposits in its banks. It is great by the moral fiber and character of its citizens. Nations die when these weaken." (Former President Hoover in speech at Boston.)

Shootings; Apologies

In brazen blasts, the world drowned out these voices to all but listening ears. Japanese planes and shells snarled defiance of neutral rights as well as of peace commitments signed, sealed and delivered by the Japanese Government. Several British soldiers were killed by Japanese fire inside the International Settlement at Shanghai.

Americans were endangered as Nippon's war planes twice during the week swooped low over an area set aside as inviolable for the use of all nations. Tokyo apologized.

Chinese Retreat

Damage to neutrals came during Japan's "big push," a five-day smash at terrific cost as waves of Japanese troops assailed twice-devastated Chapei. How the ruins could be worse than this writer saw them in 1933 would be hard to imagine, but they have since withstood more than two months of daily bombardment.

In Chapei the Chinese defenders have laughed at their attackers. Deep dugouts hived them safely when bombers attacked or artillery laid down a barrage. Then the Chinese popped up to meet the oncoming Japanese infantry.

These tactics baffled the invaders for weeks. But early Wednesday morning, after strategic Tazang five miles north of Shanghai had fallen to the Japanese, only a few defenders remained in Chapei, covering the retreat of their fellows.

Chinese strategists belittled Japan's victory, said the new Chinese lines are stronger. But Japan has North Station, Shanghai terminal of vital railways, and a deepening sector of Chinese territory northwest of the city.

Mongol 'Manchoukuo'

Suiyuan Province, in the northwest of China, bordering Outer Mongolia, means in Chinese, "Distant Security." Suiyuan lies about 2000 miles from the heart of Japan. It is a long rampart of mountains and, in its westernmost area, of the Gobi Desert, thrust against Russian-controlled territories in Central Asia.

This week the calendar turned back in Suiyuan to 732 (after Genghis Khan). Around the banner of Prince Teh, Mongol chieftain who for years has been an ally of the Japanese, a new state was born. Declaring independence from China, it returned to the Mongolian calendar and pledged allegiance to Japan's destiny in Asia.

Japanese troops actually conquered Suiyuan, but they gave to Prince Teh the appearance of leading a successful war of independence from Chinese "oppressors." It is the technique already used in Manchoukuo. And it results in another puppet buffer state—"Distant Security" against Soviet Russia. Japanese troops moved this week into Manchoukuo to quell reported uprisings.

Baron General Sadao Araki, former Japanese War Minister when Manchuria was seized in 1932, on Monday declared it "probably is necessary to strike directly at Russia" to remove the Communist menace in China. Renewed border incidents between Japanese and Russian troops were reported.

Tokyo Declines

Off South China, Japanese warships were taking the island of Quemoy, key to control of the Chinese port of Amoy, as diplomats in Tokyo drafted Japan's refusal to attend the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels. In a statement of

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Japanese Join Chinese In Prayers for Peace

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 30

Japanese knelt beside Chinese yesterday in Westminster Abbey to pray for peace.

The historic shrine echoed with the chants of both tongues as a group of Japanese and Chinese Christians gathered at a jubilee thanksgiving service in celebration of the establishment of the Anglican Church in Japan and China.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.

Churches Appeal For Invoking Of Neutrality Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 30 (AP)—With earnest and even militant statements of the pure pacifist point of view in international affairs from the delegates, the International Convention of the Church of Christ (Disciples) called upon President Roosevelt and Congress to invoke and enforce the Neutrality Law in the Sino-Japanese War.

The action was taken last night by an overwhelming vote with applause from the 2000 delegates. The resolution asserted "the neutrality law makes mandatory, when a state of war exists, an embargo on export of all munitions of war."

The Rev. C. C. Morrison of Chicago, editor of The Christian Century, told the convention that "we are well on the way to the next war" and "when war comes, the church's part in that war is not to bless the war and glorify the nation's arms, but to repent in sackcloth and ashes for its failure to make peace among men."

He said the church glories its own defeat when it glorifies war, "when it recruits soldiers for battle, when it sends its ministers as chaplains to buck up the fighting morale of the troops, when it erects memorials to its sons who fell in war, and when its pulpits flame with patriotic hatred against the enemy."

He remarked that another war would "play havoc" with the faith of those "who profoundly trust in God."

"The Church must come through the next war without having given its sanction and blessing to the war," he added. "Mankind will turn on its heels in scorn of a church which does once more what the churches did in 1914 and 1917."

The Rev. Dr. James A. Crain of Indianapolis, opposing a motion to avoid decision by the convention on the neutrality resolution, urged the convention to face the issue.

"A year ago we were all for neutrality when there was nobody to apply it to," he said. "Today, when it would deprive us of some things dear to us, we are reluctant to apply it."

Harold E. Fey of New York, executive secretary of The Fellowship of Reconciliation, told the convention that President Roosevelt recognized in his recent speech at Chicago that a state of war existed.

"Call it a Sunday School party if you wish, but it's a thing we want to keep out of," Mr. Fey said.

The Rev. Dr. Guy Inman of New York pleaded it would be unwise for "a large gathering such as this, desirous of peace, to try to compel the President or the Secretary of State" to declare that a state of war existed.

C.I.O. Invades A.F. of L. Field In Furniture

Makes Bid for One Union Now Only Partly Organized by Crafts

Makes No Excuses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—A Committee for Industrial Organization campaign to unionize the furniture industry was announced here today by John L. Lewis under circumstances thought likely to have a provocative effect on peace negotiations with the American Federation of Labor, now under way.

In issuing his call, Mr. Lewis specifically appealed to the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' International Union, which is an A. F. of L. affiliate, and its locals, to join the C. I. O. move, as well as "to all A. F. of L. federal and state-chartered locals in the industry, as well as to all other local unions in the industry, whether independent or affiliated to C. I. O. or A. F. of L. International unions."

Leaders of the A. F. of L. promptly described the Lewis call as a "raid" on their union, and cited this as new evidence that the C. I. O. has no real desire for peace.

Order to Lewis

On the other hand, the C. I. O. declared the call was a routine matter, authorized by a resolution passed at the recent national convention at Atlantic City early in October, which directed Mr. Lewis to issue the call within 30 days. They declared that no agreement existed in current unity efforts with the A. F. of L. to cease rival organization campaigns.

The drive for the furniture and upholstering workers, in any event, is a complete example in miniature, of the differences which have separated the two factions of organized labor. Here is a field in which it is estimated there are between 200,000 and 250,000 workers. After years of federation effort only 60,000 of these are organized, of whom about half are supposed to be in the A. F. of L. and the rest in scattering industrial groups affiliated with the C. I. O. Furniture workers are chiefly on the west coast, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, and High Point, North Carolina. In other words, the C. I. O. once more, by its more militant effort seeks to organize skilled and poorly-paid workers simultaneously in a unit as a whole industry, rather than to follow the craft union methods of the federation which have had little effect.

New Raid Charged

Federation leaders saw in the call a repetition of the "raids" on their unions which have distinguished the past year's C. I. O. growth, they charge. A. F. of L. leaders pointed out that at the recent federation convention at Denver, the Upholsterers Union was among those which voted to oust the C. I. O.

In his call, Mr. Lewis set the conference date in Washington on Nov. 27-29, to "lay the basis for unity, of all furniture workers in a single, powerful, international industrial union, affiliated with the C. I. O. and capable of organizing the 200,000 unorganized furniture workers."

The negotiations are now deadlocked, subject to resumption Thursday. The C. I. O. terms of peace proposed a completely autonomous C. I. O. department, which would have jurisdiction over virtually all workers except those in the railroad industry, building trades and amusement fields.

Shakespeare Home Prospers: Overflow of Treasury Caused By 80,000 Visitors' Fees

Birthplace of Poet at Stratford-on-Avon Viewed by Travelers From 71 Countries in Year—American Names in Album, 13,392

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—The finances of Shakespeare's birthplace are in such a prosperous state that the Mayor here suggested at the annual meeting of the trustees and guardians of the birthplace, that it might be a good idea to reduce the admission fees.

It was reported that the accounts for the year showed a credit balance of £1232 after the cost of building new record rooms had been met out of the income. During the year there had been nearly 80,000 visitors, representing 71 nations.

At all the four places owned by the trust—the birthplace, New Place Museum, Anne Hathaway's Cottage and Mary Arden's House—the number of visitors had increased as compared with the previous year. The largest increase had been among the visitors to Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

About 75 per cent of the visitors signed their names in the visitors' album at the birthplace. The number of Americans among these had increased from 10,313 in the previous year to 13,392. This was, however, still about 11,000 fewer than the figures of six years ago. Germany came next with 1362 signatures, Canada with 1300 and Australia with 1221. There had been 770 visitors from South Africa, 737 from France, 205 from Japan, and 149 from China.

It was recorded that a gift had been received from the Soviet Ambassador of a number of recently printed translations of various plays of Shakespeare into Russian, Armenian, Yiddish, Turkish-Tartar, and Kumik, the language spoken by the tribes of Daghistan in the Caucasus regions west of the Caspian Sea.

The record rooms were opened recently by the master of the rolls, Lord Wright. The new building on the site of old storerooms in Henley street, contains three fireproof rooms for the storage of records illustrative of Warwickshire life, both in Shakespeare's day and in earlier and later centuries. A catalog for the use of research students has been prepared and typewritten abstracts made of some of the papers in the collection.

Among the documents exhibited at the opening ceremony was the corporation minute book, recording that at a Common Council held on Sept. 6, 1769, "the first jubilee commenced in honour and to the memory of Shakespear. The Mayor, aldermen and burgesses assembled at their Guildhall at 8 o'clock in the morning and then proceeded in their formalities to the Town Hall

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President Sees Women Who Fly To Aid Americas

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt turned briefly today from work on the budget for a conference on peace.

He arranged to see a delegation from the People's Mandate for Peace Organization. Dr. Mary Woolley, former president of Mt. Holyoke College, is head of the group which is touring 19 Latin-American capitals to argue against war.

The People's Mandate "flying caravan" of four women took off from the capital airport for Hyde Park today. They expected to be joined at Newark by an escort of 10 women fliers headed by Jacqueline Cochran, speed record-holder, and to arrive at New Hackensack airport, near Hyde Park, before noon. They will return to Newark to take off for Miami, Fla., at 9:10 p. m., on the first leg of a 17,000-mile South American tour ending at Brownsville, Texas, Dec. 9.

A spokesman for the Mandate said Paraguay was being excluded because of "disturbed internal conditions." A military government recently assumed control over that country.

Bolivia was omitted, it was explained, because "of the high altitudes in that country, which make flying precarious."

The two countries agreed several months ago to an armistice which stopped actual hostilities. But they have not yet resumed diplomatic relations, and considerable tension exists.

The "flying caravan" is composed of five prominent women whose major purpose is to urge on the Latin-American governments the speedy ratification of peace pacts adopted at the Buenos Aires all-American conference last December.

They are Mrs. Burton W. Musser, of Salt Lake City; Mrs. Ana del Pulgar de Burke, of Washington; Mrs. Enoch Wesley Frost, of Texarkana, Ark., Mrs. Rebecca Hourwich Reyher, of New York City, and Mrs. Gaeta Wold Boyer, of Miami, Fla.

The party was given the Government's official approval yesterday when mandate members called on Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles.

Farm Commissar Ousted by Soviet As Purge Widens

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (AP)—Mikhail A. Chernoff was removed as Commissar of Agriculture of the Soviet Union today by the Central Executive Committee. R. I. Eikhe was named his successor.

No reason was given for the dismissal, but alleged anti-Soviet wrecking of agriculture has brought a wave of trials and executions of local officials throughout the provinces within the past two months.

Two hundred forty-six persons have been executed for mismanagement of collective farms, while 189 have been shot after conviction of damaging the precious wheat supplies of the Soviet.

Removal of M. M. Landa from the army's official newspaper, Red Star, of which he had been editor since 1930, became known when the organ appeared with the name of G. V. Barandoff as editor.

Political Commissars

Both Mr. Landa and Mr. Barandoff have been political commissars of army corps, equal in rank with military commanders.

Political commissars are assigned to units to check the loyalty of officers and troops. They have been particularly active since the exposure of what officials called widespread treason on behalf of Ger-

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Fascist States Start Drive To Isolate Soviet

Exclusion From European Diplomacy Seems Goal of Late Moves

Reversal on Spain

Diplomacy is stiffening in its effort to curb the makers of war.

On the eve of the Nine-Power Conference on the Far East conflict more hope is seen for some measure of success than in many days. Talk of Sino-Japanese willingness to consider some kind of peace negotiations continues. Japan finds unexpected embarrassment at the foreign reaction to the drive on Shanghai with attendant endangering of the International Settlement.

British protests and the British attitude grow so much stronger that members of Japan's Parliament charge Britain with virtual "intervention" in behalf of China.

France, with its Foreign Minister addressing his party congress, stiffens her policies in the Mediterranean. And Germany is unofficially warned that any encroachments on Czechoslovakia will bring France to the rescue.

Meanwhile, from the sessions of the Non-Intervention Committee, seeking to solve foreign participation in the Spanish civil war, the "isolation" of Russia emerges as a possible diplomatic move, despite Soviet agreement to participate in the Nine-Power Conference.

Details: Pages 1 and 5.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 30—Beneath the wrangle over procedure in the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee which has caused further delay in getting to grips with the Spanish volunteer issue, observers see an attempt on the part of the Fascist powers to isolate Russia in the wider field of European diplomacy.

Although Germany has refused an invitation to the Brussels Nine-Power Conference on the Far Eastern war, the situation appears to be getting ripe for a fresh attempt to reach a wider European settlement. Germany has recently regularized her position regarding Belgium. Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, has been to Rome on a secret errand. Now it is announced that Franz von Papen, German Ambassador to Austria, has gone to Paris on a visit which is understood to concern central European affairs. Chancellor Hitler is busy beating up enthusiasm for colonies, and Premier Mussolini has promised Italy's support.

The Russian Angle

If these moves are a prelude to a concrete discussion it would be highly convenient either to have Soviet Russia out of the picture, or, at any rate, to try to embroil Russia with its ally, France, and France's friend, Great Britain. Careful observers therefore hold that proceedings in the Non-Inter-

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Warns Italy

Keystone

Edouard Herriot
President of French Chamber

Italy and Reich Warned by Paris Party Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LILLE, France, Oct. 30—A firmer French stand on foreign affairs, particularly in the Mediterranean, and a more orthodox financial policy for protection of the franc, including definite rejection of exchange control, have emerged as the principal results of the Radical-Socialist Party congress here.

Unanimously adopting a resolution that "either foreign volunteers must be effectively withdrawn (from Spain) or the policy of non-intervention be abandoned," the delegates enthusiastically approved speeches by Yvon Delbos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Edouard Herriot, president of the Chamber of Deputies. They made it clear that France's patience with the aggressive policies of dictatorships was becoming exhausted.

Warning to Germany

M. Delbos issued a warning to Germany that if it were to attack Czechoslovakia, France would come to the aid of its ally. He stressed the "urgent necessity of upholding the value of signatures" and pledged the French Government anew to meticulous loyalty to all its obligations.

M. Herriot, in a dramatic oration that was the hit of the congress, addressed a clear warning to Italy

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Edge Retained By LaGuardia As Vote Nears

Mahoney Reduced to 'Red' Cry, Internal Rifts Tear at Tammany

Polling Complex

Proportional Method to Have First Trial in New York City

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The windup blaze of rallies, oratory, parades, bands and color of the 1937 struggle for that prime political prize which is the New York City mayoralty, verged on conclusion today, and attention shifted from candidates to the 2,500,000 enrolled voters who must deliver the campaign verdict on Tuesday.

None argues the import of the outcome in the chronicle of American city government, and top-flight civic leaders and that cross-section of political independents who have fused to perpetuate municipal progress here are confident that the electorate is going to return the nonpartisan city management of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuradia to City Hall.

The consensus today was that the Fusion executive had maintained the lead he had held throughout the contest over Jeremiah T. Mahoney, candidate of the five-borough Democratic machine, although opinion differed widely with regard to the extent of the LaGuardia lead. So vigorous has been the Mayor's fight in the interest of non-political municipal government, bolstered by his four-year record of being able to deliver it, that Mr. Mahoney has been reduced to his assertions that Mr. LaGuardia heads a communistic movement, and to promise, if elected, to "fight grafters" and make the Democratic organization here a "clean" one.

Political Revolution?

The extent of the LaGuardia triumph must determine whether New York is in fact in the throes of political revolution, with all the significance this would have for cities which have not been able to break the grip of the machine.

LaGuardia supporters, who range the list of political thought and economic belief from right wing to left wing groups, today see him winning by a landslide. Others, less ardent, foresee his re-election by a "comfortable majority." If it is a landslide, he undoubtedly will take into office with him Joseph D. McGoldrick for comptroller, Newbold Morris for president of the City Council and enough Borough Presidents to give him a working majority on the Board of Estimate, together with a controlling bloc for the New City Council.

This, too, would mean the certain victory of Thomas E. Dewey for New York County District Attorney over his Tammany-sponsored opponent, Harold W. Hastings. Indeed, there is a wide opinion that the Special Rackets Prosecutor will run ahead of Mayor LaGuardia in Tammany's bailiwick of Manhattan, where, it is held, the Mayor will have a majority—from slight to "comfortable"—over Mr. Mahoney.

If the count bears this out, it will establish an opposition precedent unique in the Tammany Tiger's long writing of city history, which records that no reform Mayor can be reelected and makes control of the District Attorney's office an old Tammany custom.

Interpretation

It would be interpreted as signaling the complete disintegration of the Wigwam under the rulership of the Tammany chief, Christopher D. Sullivan, and as bearing out the indication of the mayoralty primary, when this leadership was able to give its anti-New Deal designee, Senator Royal S. Copeland, only a 10,000 majority in the Tiger's own Manhattan bailiwick over Mr. Mahoney, who swept the organization vote in every other borough.

Tammany is still in eclipse at the finish, with conflicts raging beneath the surface unity that confront it with hard sledding whatever the Tuesday result, and its machine is obviously hard-spent from the campaign which Mr. Dewey has waged on the basis of two years' work as Special Rackets Prosecutor of New York County.

At the finish, labor is filling a role of major militancy in the Fusion Government camp in an unbridgeable break with the local Democracy, which heretofore has always had its allegiance. Competent observers see labor thus giving the LaGuardia ticket at least 400,000 votes, while some estimates of its strength go as high as 700,000 votes, for at the head and front of the labor drive is the American Labor party, organized in 1936 as an affiliate of Labor's Non-Partisan League to re-elect President Roosevelt and ambitious to blaze a path for organized labor throughout the nation as an independent political entity.

Possible Factor in 1940

This is its first municipal essay, and if it figures in the outcome to the extent expected, it will have ranking significance in the agitation for a new national party in 1940.

This party has epitomized more than anything else the LaGuardia creed of non-partisanship in city affairs, for in its New York City drive it is in conflict with the official Democratic candidates to a

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Beauty Shop of 700 A. D. Found

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAUVILLE, France—Merovingian women of 700 A. D. had what are today called beauty compacts, according to M. L. Vilminot, school teacher of Sauville, in the Vosges region, who practices archeology in his spare time.

When his duties permit, M. Vilminot is to be found digging away in the fields about Sauville, excavating the ruins of a Frankish town which stood there in the days when Theodoric was King of the Ostrogoths. His finds have been so numerous and so significant that he has gathered them together in a Merovingian Museum which is constantly attracting visitors from far and near.

Judging by the number of jewels and feminine articles excavated, the ladies of 500 to 700 A. D. were no different from those of 1937. M. Vilminot concludes. Trinkets of feminine adornment are numerous, including buckles, belt clasps, necklaces and amber and glass, rings, amulets, needles and combs made of bone. M. Vilminot has also discovered a number of toilet sets, including articles required by woman to make herself attractive. Comprised in the sets was invariably a pair of pincers, which their feminine owners presumably used for plucking their eyebrows.

Although this village existed from 500 to 700 A. D., M. Vilminot's finds indicate that this region had not yet been Christianized. In the 143 tombs which have been discovered, no trace of Christian symbolism was found. On the contrary, pagan relics were numerous, including the centered circle, which was the emblem of the Sun God, also silver coins, stamped with the image of Solima, a regional divinity. There were also coins bearing the effigy of Theodoric.

To date, M. Vilminot has discovered six Frankish battle axes, single edged, three short poignards, 18 knives, 10 javelins, one sword and a few arrow points. Although hidden away for centuries, most of these articles are in a marvellous state of preservation, thanks to a reddish, probably resinous material with which they have been covered, indicating that the Franks had discovered an anti-rust mixture which was particularly effective.

Schacht's Resignation Refused by Hitler; Must Stay on Job

BERLIN, Oct. 29 (AP)—The efforts of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht to create an accomplished fact by announcing he had ceased to be Germany's economics minister were disclosed today to have failed.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, it was learned, has declined for the present to give Dr. Schacht his discharge.

Dr. Schacht last Tuesday said: "My resignation took effect yesterday. I shall remain as president of the Reichsbank for the time being."

The announcement, made informally at a farewell party for Douglas Jenkins, American Consul General, met with a stanch denial by Reich officials that any decision concerning Dr. Schacht had been reached.

At Herr Hitler's command, Dr. Schacht must remain as minister against his own will, though the title appears to be an empty one, since chancellery circles admitted he has not been functioning in his post since Aug. 11.

Chancellery spokesmen said Herr Hitler saw no reason for announcing plans regarding the personnel and reorganization of the economics ministry and the Reichsbank now, as Col. Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring is running the country's economy anyway.

Argentina Moves To Cheapen Bread

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 30 (AP)—The Government is confident it has won its fight for lower bread prices for Buenos Aires' 2,300,000 residents by temporarily prohibiting wheat exports and ordering all army field kitchens put in readiness to bake loaves for public distribution.

As a result of the government's ban on wheat and flour exportations, decreed yesterday, prices on old wheat in the Buenos Aires market dropped from 15.60 pesos ($4.68) a hundred kilograms (3.67 bushels) yesterday to 14.70 pesos ($4.41) today.

Saving Our Schools
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Intimate Message From Washington

Dollar-a-Year Men Turn New Deal Over to Starry-Eyed Youth—British-American Trade Pact Lags—Orientals Stage Debate

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Oct. 30

This is not a moment of great, transcendent news developments in Washington, but the general picture should be interesting and significant.

Among the long-range and often overlooked straws this week have been a number of further withdrawals from the government service by useful officials who are going back to private business. These retirements, which have been increasing for months, offer another proof of the inadequacy of the government service, both in the civil service ranks and among those in other brackets.

The volume of returns to lucrative and important private jobs attests again the excellence of many men and women recruited under the New Deal. Government personnel has been a matter of good and bad. On the one hand, there has been a great abuse of political patronage; on the other hand, the depression and the excitement of the New Deal drove or attracted many able people into Washington. Their exodus is now at its peak and it makes one thoroughly apprehensive about the future. Apparently, the patronage appointees are mostly staying on, while the "dollar-a-year-men" are migrating back to the corporation law office and big industries and banking houses whence they came.

Encouragingly, however, there is a still younger group of law school and business school graduates flocking into Washington. To the veterans of 1933 and 1934, these newcomers seem still rather young; they are the "college sophomores" of whom Governor Landon spoke scornfully the other night. They are starry-eyed, this new generation. But there is good stuff in them, and if their zeal is matched with a measure of experience, they will make the sort of combination on which every successful enterprise is based. As a matter of fact, the American civil service ought to recruit this high type of freshman group every year, just as the British service does in its many branches.

Still Another Development

Another important development is taking place over at the State Department, behind closed doors and generally unreported. The British-American trade agreement negotiation seems to be approaching a crisis. The best unofficial information is that a considerable "meeting of minds" has been reached between Washington and London. Both governments wish to negotiate an agreement and, in general terms, they know the types of commodities on which they can negotiate reductions or stand-stills in tariffs.

But the old problem of the dominions still intervenes. It is apparently the objective to bring the United States in more or less on the ground floor of the Ottawa Trade Agreements among members of the British Commonwealth.

But it is necessary to get the consent of the dominions. There is the rub. As a way out, London, instead of expecting a re-shuffling of the Ottawa Agreements basis, evidently is heading toward a formula defining the United States' relationship in such way as to permit extensive concessions but without requiring dominions' assent to each item.

It is this formula, it seems, that is now holding up the announcement that a British-American trade agreement is definitely being drafted. Once the formula is reached, the announcement will be made. One unofficial source declares the statement will be forthcoming no later than Nov. 15, the date of the convening of the special session.

Forum for Oriental Debate

As in many past controversies, Washington is the forum of debate between two foreign powers—China and Japan. In successive fortnights, the Chinese and Japanese ambassadors have chosen the National Press Club as a platform from which to state their nations' case. Ambassador Saito of Japan spoke a fortnight ago, "off the record." His address was acute, supple, cultivated. The audience admired the brilliance with which the Japanese case was drawn.

Ambassador Saito is admittedly just about the most skillful diplomatist in Washington. Certainly he stands in his own way far above most previous envoys here from Nippon, although Viscount Ishii is not forgotten. And Mr. Saito did his country's case fullest justice in a speech which he repeated in large part Wednesday night on the radio. About 600 leading Washington men: officials, lawyers, lobbyists, newspaper men, listened to the speech and applauded as to a virtuoso.

Ambassador C. T. Wang of China had his turn this week, and made his address "on the record." But there was little to quote. His was a typical piece of platform oratory, emotional, informal, colloquial, and powerfully effective. It made a deep impression upon the visible audience, but reduced to print it had little importance. Mr. Wang showed all the cosmopolitan fervor of a good Chinese diplomat; his speech would have gone well on the floor of Congress or at a political meeting. He rose to heights of patriotic emotion; his audience respected his sincerity and his feelings. He was given an ovation.

Thus rapidly and colorfully unrolls the Washington scene in this interval before the special session. Diplomacy and the stock market: they are the preoccupations of the hour, but the market to Washington means indices of industrial production, of unemployment, of the budget; of the Administration's whole policy toward business, and much of President Roosevelt's future.

And in more ways than one this is a waiting period: waiting for momentous events.

New Auto Instruction Plan Is as Full as for Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Automobile manufacturers maintain testing facilities on an elaborate scale to insure capable performance of their products, so why should not the beginning automobile driver be put through a course of tests designed to insure safe operation of motor vehicles upon public highways?

W. Hamilton Owens, a New York engineer, asks this question only to answer it with a proposal to install driving grounds upon which the novice driver can practice all the difficult tricks of learning to manipulate a motorcar with speed and skill, but without danger to himself or others.

The training course suggested by Mr. Owens is a rectangular plot about 1000 by 750 feet and would embrace traffic signals, one-way streets, dead-end avenues, triple street intersections and other familiar situations faced by a driver in the ordinary course of events. Lighted ways would provide for night instruction.

Drivers registered in the District of Columbia may be the first to go through the new system, which Mr. Owens has copyrighted. A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives to provide the driving course on Anacostia Flats, southeast of the capital, and the start of similar legislation in the Senate is anticipated.

Besides serving as a training course for learners, the Owens system would provide a testing ground for automobile operators, according to the originator. Its introduction would insure that every driver is properly and thoroughly schooled in the fundamentals and practice of automobile driving, he said.

"This plan put into operation in the nation's capital would be a model for the states and cities to follow," Mr. Owens declared. "Its use might bring to Washington the grand prize offered by the National Safety Council as the city having the least number of accidents and deaths in its population group."

Beginners on the driving grounds would start out upon a straight street and gradually increase their skill to meet obstacles and make quick decisions. As the driver progressed, he would be started upon more difficult sections of the course, learning how to back, park properly and go up or down grades.

"In no field of transportation is a person allowed to operate with such inadequate training as in that of the automobile," Mr. Owens continued. The airplane pilot, for example, would never be permitted to leave the ground with the meager instruction and ability of the average automobile driver, yet automobile driving is the most common form of transportation in America. It is plain that more and better instruction is needed to develop safer drivers."

Alaska Copies Colorado Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMOSA, Colo., Oct. 30—Improvements in narrow gauge railway equipment and service on the Colorado mountain lines of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad soon will exert an influence in Alaska.

G. A. Benedict, master mechanic of the 111-mile White Pass and Yukon route which runs from Skagway on the coast to White Horse, Yukon territory, this week was completing a study of Colorado narrow gauge systems with the view of instituting a program of modernization on his own line in the near future. Mr. Benedict selected the Alamosa division of the D. & R. G. W. because a recent rebuilding and improvement program has made it probably the most complete narrow gauge system in the United States.

Railroading conditions in the Colorado Rockies are almost the same as those in Alaska. Mighty drifts which engulf tracks of the D. & R. G. W. in the Cumbres Pass country each winter require constant operation of rotary plows, just as do the deep snows of the Alaskan mountains, through which the White Pass and Yukon trains operate all winter. Service on both lines must go on, winter or summer.

As a result of Mr. Benedict's study here, summer sight-seers who take the trip from Skagway to White Horse probably will enjoy the conveniences of lounge chairs, dinettes and steam heating.

Mr. Benedict's line has 20 passenger coaches, 75 flatcars, 75 box cars and eight locomotives. Its principal business comes from hauling machinery and supplies into the Yukon and bringing out silver ore bound for smelters in the United States.

Could You Drive an Automobile in This?

Proposed Training Course for Auto Drivers Both New and Old

U. S. Auto Exports Booming

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Several years of continued gains in overseas sales of American motor vehicles have put the automobile industry among the leading exporters of manufactured products in the United States, Robert C. Graham, vice-president of Graham-Paige Motors Corporation and chairman of the export committee of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, said today.

"This increase has been stimulated by a scaling down of tariffs and revision of quota and exchange restrictions under the reciprocal trade agreements program," Mr. Graham added. "Sales of motor vehicles in foreign markets during the current year are expected to reach 630,000 units, a gain of 24 per cent over the 508,000 sold abroad last year."

About one-third of the foreign automobile markets are covered by the 16 agreements concluded between the United States and other nations, according to Mr. Graham.

"Foreign purchases of American motor vehicles this year are expected to be the largest since 1929 and over three times as much as in 1932—the low point of the depression, when they declined to 181,000," he continued. "If the upward trend since 1932 continues, the record sales abroad of almost 1,000,000 vehicles, realized in 1929, soon may be duplicated.

"The importance of regaining foreign markets is clear when it is realized that exports of automotive products amounted to an average of $406,000,000 annually for the five-year period of 1926 to 1930, but had shrunk to only $76,000,000 by 1933."

Among the chief purchasers of American passenger automobiles are the Union of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, Argentina and Sweden. Important markets for motor trucks include Japan, Australia, Union of South Africa, Brazil and Mexico.

An interesting example of the benefits to be derived from the reduction of foreign trade barriers was presented by Cuba, Mr. Graham said. During the first year of the agreement with that country, exports of passenger automobiles more than trebled and exports of motor trucks more than doubled.

During the first year in which the lower rates applicable under the Belgian agreement were in effect, Belgian imports of automobile parts from the United States increased 148 per cent as compared with the previous 12 months.

New Freezing Methods

The latest methods of quick-freezing fruits and vegetables for market will be demonstrated at the 1939 World's Fair in San Francisco.

Persistent Lack of California Sun Played 'Havoc' With Navy's Clocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—The Navy's time clocks were wrong for several days recently, which afforded the officer in charge of the Naval Observatory at Mare Island, California no end of discomfort. It seems that the fleet sets its course by the stars and in order to use the nautical almanac which is the sailor's "road map" time must be accurately determined. That is why time signals are sent out several times daily from the Naval Observatories.

But for several days the sky was overcast and the Mare Island Observatory was unable to obtain necessary data for regulation of the clocks. Night after night passed, according to a report made in the current astronomical publication, The Sky, without an opportunity to get a "fix" on the stars. The officer grew more and more worried as time passed; he could only guess how badly in error were his time signals to the fleet.

Finally one night with the sky clearing he hurried into his clothes and rushed to the observatory to make his calculations. Next morning on being asked by his curious friends how great the time error had been, he replied quite seriously, "The instruments were badly out," and shaking his head, "our master chronometer had gained seven hundredths of a second."

Teachers in West Hear How School Tax Is Misplaced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 30—The southern section of the Colorado Teachers' Association concluded its convention today after three days of general and sectional meetings in which the political side of education dominated the sessions for the first time in history. Much dissatisfaction was heard because outstanding national educators did not address meetings of teachers instead of politicians.

Speaking on "The Tragedy of our Uneducated Millions," Representative Brooks Fletcher (D) of Ohio, co-author of the Harrison-Fletcher bill, said:

"I am absolutely opposed to any form of Federal Government interference with local management of our schools. If the American form of government is to continue, then education must be kept free from federal control, domination or interference. The people in each community in America must continue to determine for themselves the type of education they will support and the courses of study to be approved.

"Approximately 9,000,000 of our population are tragically handicapped by having to face life without even the most elemental education. A nation cannot possibly rise above the level of what the people think, and the people cannot think above the level of what they know. Education is our first line of defense.

"By his own thinking, man is rapidly changing his environment. The problem since the beginning of the human race has been that of acquiring sufficient knowledge to adjust ourselves to ever-changing environment.

"Every President since Washington has recognized the Federal Government's responsibility in cooperating with states to provide better educational responsibility. You are educating children in Colorado for the other 47 states, as well as your own state. New York City is not producing enough children to maintain its population at the present level. The same is true of most cities. On the other hand, the agricultural districts produce 50 per cent more children than would be necessary to keep the farm population level.

"What is needed is to take the school-tax money from where they don't need it, because they have fewer children, and distribute it where the children are. Only the Federal Government can bring about such a redistribution of tax money."

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado addressed the teachers on the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Government.

Big Gains Made By Indians Of The Uintah Basin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—John P. Collier, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, noted a distinct improvement in the condition and prospects of the Indian population of the Uintah basin over his last visit three years ago, at a conference of staff members for five western states held here.

Mr. Collier said that on his last visit here the basin lands were in a virtual state of "wreckage," with the range lands barren from overgrazing and farm lands waterlogged from poorly planned irrigation.

"The Indians," he said, "are doing a superb piece of work in erosion control and have themselves given $100,000 to an improvement program. This, with an appropriation of $133,000 under the Reorganization Act, brightens the prospects of the Indians in this section.

"The birthrate of the Uintah basin Indians is considerably higher than that among the whites."

The improvement program calls for the purchase of additional farm lands in the Uncompahgre area and the acquisition of more public domain for grazing.

The commissioner addressed a meeting of 181 tribesmen at Fort Duchesne. He found them encouraged with increasing responsibility given them and the prospect of becoming self-supporting. Among those to greet Mr. Collier was John Duncan, 85-year-old tribal chief.

Federal Five-Day Week Studied for Feasibility

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission is trying to ascertain, at President Roosevelt's request, what increase in government costs would result from a five-day work week for all federal employees.

Persons familiar with present conditions estimated that about 350,000 to 400,000 of the 848,243 federal employees would be affected.

More than 200,000 postal employees already are on a five-day week, as are workers in several other bureaus. Duties of some other groups, such as Forest Service workers, would not make a shorter week feasible.

The majority of Federal employees in Washington have a 39-hour week of five and a half days, fixed by congressional statute. A general five-day week would require a new law.

Floods in Syria

DAMASCUS, Syria, Oct. 30 (AP)—More than 1000 persons were drowned in floods northeast of Damascus, authorities announced today. Ten thousand persons were made homeless and several villages were destroyed. Greatest losses were suffered in the region from Damascus to 35 miles northeast toward Aleppo, Palmyra and Baghdad.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Tower re-Views

by Clearway

(Continued from Page 1)

policy issued at Tokyo concurrently with the message of refusal, Japan in effect declared that the Nine-Power Treaty is obsolete. The reasons advanced are: Infiltration of Communism into China, and changes in internal Chinese conditions since the treaty was signed in 1922.

Japan goes on to reiterate a policy she long has hammered into the ears of a skeptical world. She wants only peace in Asia; she blames anti-Japanism in China, spurred on by Russian Communism, as the actual culprit; the League and non-Oriental powers generally have no business interfering in squabbles of China and Japan; Japan is acting in self-defense.

* * *

At Brussels, U. S. "Roving" Ambassador Davis arrived with his delegation on Thursday. Due to resignation of Premier Paul van Zeeland and his entire cabinet to clear up charges of a bank scandal, the conference has been postponed until Nov. 3.

Winston Churchill expressed an unofficial British policy of "going as far" at Brussels as the United States will go. Prime Minister Chamberlain carefully put his government on record against imposition of economic sanctions against Japan.

* * *

Chiang Appeals

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China, on Thursday put the burden of upholding the Nine-Power Treaty squarely up to Britain and America. Japan must be stopped "in her mad aggression and imperialism," he told the Associated Press at Nanking, "before it is too late."

Forty American peace groups upheld President Roosevelt in his Far East policy. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, labeled proposals of a boycott against Japan as "morally unworthy of a free people." Cotton is a major American export to Japan.

* * *

Collectivism

Mr. Hoover summed up his appeal to Republican Party youth in Boston under the double headings of "morality" in government, and opposition to "creeping collectivism."

Several acts of government in the week documented what Mr. Hoover means by a collectivism which chills the enterprise of the middle class, now the new "forgotten men."

The Federal Reserve Board imposed a 50 per cent margin requirement on short sales in the stock market. **The Maritime Commission** set minimum wage standards on subsidized ship lines. **Bonneville power project** set its interest rate at 3½ per cent, and amortization at 40 years, in federal electric "yardstick. **Cotton acreage** was cut 2,000,000 acres in Department of Agriculture estimates of crop control for 1938.

* * *

Beavers and Horatio

It's a puzzling, unpredictable world, and to no one more disconcerting than to the Indians. Something has gone wrong with the beavers and the berries. Maybe sunspots are to blame, but weather breaks away from time-honored routines. Rather than delve into the causes and effects of sunspots, the Indians of Saskatchewan have given up weather forecasting.

* * *

After 56 years, the first wax recording of a human voice spoke at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington: "T-r-a—T-r-a—There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamed of in your philosophy—T-r-a. I am a graphophone and my mother was a phonograph."

* * *

Air Stunts Curbed

For safety aloft and on the ground, aerial acrobatics are prohibited in American cities or towns, and within 1000 feet of an airport, under a Bureau of Air Commerce ruling.

Jean Batten of New Zealand clipped 14 hours and 10 minutes from the Australia-England record. Time: 5 days, 18h., 15m.

From Morocco to Brazil in 34½ hours, the French seaplane Lieutenant de Vaisseau Paris set a new distance mark of 3435 miles for its type of craft.

* * *

Quick re-Views

America: Secretary Hull defends reciprocal trade pact program. New England and Czechoslovakian shoe producers dispute proposed Czech pact. Supreme Court sustains 75-year sentence of Haywood Patterson in the Scottsboro case. A. F. of L. and C. I. O. recess for week in peace parleys.

Spain: British dreadnought Hood sails for Majorca after two French ships are attacked—and one sunk—by mysterious airplanes. Russia stops financial contribution to Non-Intervention Committee. Negotiation lags on volunteers.

Isolating Russia: Page 1.

* * *

Fascists: Mussolini speaks up for return of German colonies in Africa. Germany is to rally its racials abroad in support of Four-Year Plan. Dr. Hjalmer Schacht resigns as Minister of Economic Affairs.

North Africa: King Farouk helps end riots in Egypt, and rejects jeweled crown as economy measure. France acts to quell revolt of Arabs in Morocco.

French Blame Fascists: Page 5.

* * *

First Parliament: King George VI opens British House of Lords.

What a Day!

Tinted Money

OLEAN, N. Y. (AP)—Harry W. Marcus said he was going to Washington to try to sell the Treasury Department on his 40-year-old idea for "colored currency."

His plan, he said, is for the Government to print different-valued bills on different colored paper, so Americans won't mistake one bill for another. An advocate of colored currency since 1897, he claims to be the man who suggested the small-sized bills now in circulation.

His monetary rainbow would look something like this:

$1 bills—tan.
$2 bills (if any)—pearly gray.
$5 bills—melon.
$10 bills—sapphire.
$20 bills—ivory.
$25 bills (something new)—gold.
$50 bills—salmon pink.

"Theodore Roosevelt told me he thought it was a good idea," Mr. Marcus said.

Trolley's Last Parade

LANCASTER, Ohio (AP)—Lancaster's pride and joy of the "gay nineties"—its squat, ugly, old trolley cars—will rattle along the streets Sunday in a unique parade.

Henry B. Peters, who operated the first car on its initial run in 1896, and who now is a banker, will guide "old No. 6," the line's oldest car. Following will be about a dozen old cars, all that are in condition to operate.

The festive occasion will be the trolleys' last trip before they are replaced by buses.

A Versatile Tree

ORLEANS, Ind. (AP)—Harvesting one tree in R. A. Troth's orchard turned out to be quite a job.

He started the tree as a seedling because he "wanted to see how far a grower could go in grafting."

Now, he says, he has almost finished getting from the tree 70 varieties of apples, five of pears and three of crabapples.

'Too Hot to Husk'

AUDUBON, Iowa (AP)—An "Indian summer" heat wave forced many farmers in Western Iowa counties to quit their fields. A hot late October sun sent thermometers to above the 80-degree mark, and as one farmer said: "It's just too hot to husk."

Pennies for Taxes

LAMAR, Mo. (AP)—"What you got in the box?" a courthouse clerk asked Joe Gill.

"Money to pay taxes," said Joe.

It was—2100 pennies.

Under Par, Too

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Professional golfer Dutch Stamberger thought he could break 40 using one club. Now he's about decided to discard the others. Playing only with a brassie, he shot 32, his best score, on a par 36 course.

Corn Meets Cobb

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—City Detective R. W. Corn put in a call for a fellow officer in Fort Worth.

"Mr. Cobb is ready," said the Fort Worth operator.

"Mr. Corn is ready," said the Dallas operator.

The Fort Worth operator chuckled:

"They ought to get together some time."

OLDSMOBILE'S NEW AUTOMATIC SAFETY TRANSMISSION

IT'S MORE THAN JUST A GEAR-SHIFTER!

OLDSMOBILE'S new Automatic Safety Transmission is the driving sensation of the year. It opens to motorists a whole new world of flashing, flowing performance. See the Automatic Safety Transmission at the Show. Optional at extra cost on all models.

(at right)
Oldsmobile's Automatic Safety Transmission gives you a Super-Drive for cruising and a Pick-Up Gear for acceleration.

(above)
The conventional gear shift lever is entirely eliminated. Driving becomes simpler, easier and safer. You drive with both hands on the wheel.

NOWHERE ELSE CAN MONEY BUY SO MUCH!

BODY FEATURES
Safety Dash with Safety Instrument Unit • Safety Interiors • Unisteel Body Construction • Turret Top • Steel Body Frame • No Draft Ventilation • Safety Glass • Adjustable Front Seat

CHASSIS FEATURES
Knee-Action Wheels • Super-Hydraulic Brakes • Center-Control Steering • Dual Ride Stabilizers • Big, Low-Pressure Tires • Stabilized Front End • Streamlined Headlamps

ENGINE FEATURES
95-Horsepower Six • 110-Horsepower Eight • Under-Hood Battery • Electro-Hardened Aluminum Pistons • Rifle-Drilled Connecting Rods • 100% Full Pressure Lubrication

Monthly payments to suit your purse—General Motors Instalment Plan.

(at left)
With Oldsmobile's new Automatic Safety Transmission, you flash ahead from a standing start with pick-up that puts you out in front.

(at right)
Oldsmobile's Super-Drive materially reduces engine revolutions at cruising speeds . . . increases gasoline mileage from 18% to 20%.

STEP AHEAD AND BE MONEY AHEAD! DRIVE AN OLDSMOBILE!

SEE THE 1938 OLDSMOBILE SIXES AND EIGHTS
ON DISPLAY AT THE AUTOMOBILE SHOW AND AT YOUR NEAREST DEALER

FIRST

chance to see the hit of 1938—a new glorification of the steel body.

LOOK

how the Unisteel Turret Top Body by Fisher again captures the automotive spotlight.

TODAY

is the day the Auto Show opens. Follow the crowds—see the General Motors cars on display.

"STEELING" THE SHOW!

UNISTEEL TURRET TOP — GM GENERAL MOTORS

Body by Fisher

on General Motors cars only:
CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE
BUICK • LA SALLE • CADILLAC

Mussolini's 'Today' Supplants 'Manana' in New Italy

Clean streets and buildings in strong contrast with old neglect. Patronage of tourists won by liberal fares and accommodations.

The appearance of Italy, constrasted with pre-Fascist days, is depicted in eight articles: "Italy Revisited." They are not intended to embrace a discussion of the moral aspects of dictatorship, but rather to present an objective picture of the country today. This article is the second.

By Edward B. Hitchcock

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

From the tip of the toe to the top of the boot of Italy—from Sicily to the Brenner Pass—there is evidence aplenty of the changes that have come to this country and its people.

"Don't talk to me about 'picturesque Italy,'" cried Premier Mussolini in a recent speech at Palermo. He wants the world to see something quite different from the old Italy of fiction, poetry and tradition. He demands recognition for the new Italy—for "the strong and transformed Italy," as he puts it. He asks mankind to see in his Italy an aggressive, vitalized, progressive and successful nation that is pushing on into a vastly greater importance among world powers.

Those marble maps that have been placed on a wall along the Via dell' Impero at Rome are themselves a significant symbol of New Italy, the Italy of Signor Mussolini that harks back to the ancient glories that were Rome and that marks cryptically the new extension of the empire into Africa. That impressive Imperial Way itself is a symbol, joining as it does the old with the new—the Colosseum, still impressively denoting the ancient power of the empire of the Caesars, with the Victor Emmanuel monument in all its white and gold splendor.

And let there be no doubt but that Fascism is determined to lift the lictor's rods and the axe to a still higher peak. Every effort is to make New Italy a mighty power in international affairs, to re-establish the ancient Roman Empire in the modern world.

Italians take pride in the changes that have been taking place in the last 10 or 15 years, especially in those that indicate greater efficiency, self-sufficiency, and development.

There can be no honest question as to the material progress that has been made during the past fifteen years of Fascist rule. Even the most rabid enemies of the Roman dictatorship have to admit that Italy has been pushing ahead in many ways.

Order and Cleanliness

The Port of Naples is an early eye-opener. Here some rather surprising things have happened, notably in the way of order and cleanliness. The bright and imposing building where one passes through the customs is like a sunny gate opening into a well-kept yard. There is none of the dirt and clutter of the old days.

Efficient and polite inspectors—think of that in Italy!—make quick work of looking at the tourists' luggage. There is even a sign telling visitors that they need not tip the porters; but the porters would have you understand that they don't believe in signs. There is a bank in the building and travel agencies to help one on his way.

Immediately one notices that there are no beggars to be seen around that pier. There are no brown boys diving for pennies in the dirty water of the harbor. In fact the water is no longer dirty.

What has become of the beggars, anyway? one asks as his way continues through Italy. No more emaciated women and children, no more pathetic deformities shown to win a sympathetic copper, no more ragged boys chasing after your carriage. The explanation is given that the State is taking care of the poor and destitute—as well as the lame, the halt and the blind—in special institutions, and that begging has not only become unnecessary but is strictly forbidden.

Buildings Shine With Paint

Then, too, the streets are clean, the unpleasant odors have gone for the most part, the buildings shine with new paint. The street-cleaners with their long brooms are busy. They were always in evidence on those same streets in the past, but they merely seemed to be transferring the rubbish from one spot to another, so that the city streets were in perpetual disorder. Now those piles of rubbish are somehow gotten out of sight.

There is a fine, smooth, wide motor road to Pompeii, paralleling the old wagon-road. It is edged with oleanders and lined with neat houses, kitchen-gardens, pleasant farmsteads, vineyards and orchards. This new road was constructed in 1929 and is kept in excellent repair. All along the way are filling stations with signs familiar in the United States.

Along the way also are factories that seem to be busy and prosperous. That old road to Pompeii used to be an altogether unpleasant experience that kept many tourists from ever going over it again.

Italy was formerly the land of "domani" or "mañana," like most Latin countries. It was that place where everything is going to be done tomorrow. Then along came the Duce and said, "There is no tomorrow, only today. We'll do it today!"

Today Supplants Tomorrow

This was a revolutionary change for the Italian temperament. But there are all sorts of evidences of the ruling power of "today" over "tomorrow" in this New Italy.

They had always talked about tearing out a lot of ugly old tenements in front of St. Peter's, so that there would be a more effective approach to that historic center of Roman Catholicism. The razing of those old buildings is under way right now and the Government is being rewarded for its efforts by the uncovering of some interesting ruins that date back to the early days of the Empire.

Recent excavations thereabouts have brought to light some Roman buildings that are of considerable interest to archaeologists, among them tall structures where the old Romans did their marketing.

One misses the automobile horns—but it's a pleasant miss! It used to be that Rome and Naples and Milan were cacophonies of blaring noise from rushing motorcars. The drivers vied with each other to see who could blow the loudest horn. The cars of the upper class were equipped with arrangements that could play tunes. Now it is against the law to blow horns in the cities, and at night motorists have to flash their lights as they near intersections.

Balconies and iron railings around buildings are being torn down and the state is calling on the people to turn them in. This is because the government is short on metals, especially iron and steel. Nor is all this iron being made into munitions. New light poles are going up all over Rome and these are cast from this iron.

An Additional Gesture

It is recalled that the Duce gave out the word that the handshake was to be displaced by the straight-arm Fascist salute. It cannot be reported, however, that the Italians have taken to the notion quite as it was intended. They give the Fascist salute uniformly, but they also shake hands. So the Duce seems rather to have given his people merely an additional gesture. And the Italians do love their gestures.

Iron rings are seen on most hands in Italy. These are rings given by the state in exchange for the gold wedding-rings—so dear to Italians especially of the peasant class—which were given in for war funds.

It has been said that Italy simply moves from one battle to another and that it is the program of the dictatorship to keep the people at high tension. The Duce's word for it is: "an atmosphere of ideal tension." Yet this tensity is not much in evidence, if at all. In fact if the quietness and orderliness and dispatch with which things move is any evidence of the inner feelings of the people, Italy is calmer and less tense than previously.

Inducements to Tourists

Tourists are thronging Italy this year because it is cheaper to live there than in many other parts of Europe. They are given all sorts of inducements such as reduced railroad fares, cheap hotel accommodation and a better price for their money. Of course, as is generally known, the Italian Government wants foreign exchange and the rush of tourist travel this season has helped Rome's financial status considerably, even if it be but temporarily.

Like every other Government during the depression, Italy has gone ahead with great public works projects. This has not only helped the unemployment problem but it has kept the people in good humor in spite of the increasingly high taxes entailed.

There is a new tempo throughout Italy. The people move quicker and get things done more promptly. They are less noisy about their jobs, too. Or, perhaps, they have less time to be noisy. They certainly go about their business with less loitering, less commotion, less confusion. Even Naples has improved in this respect.

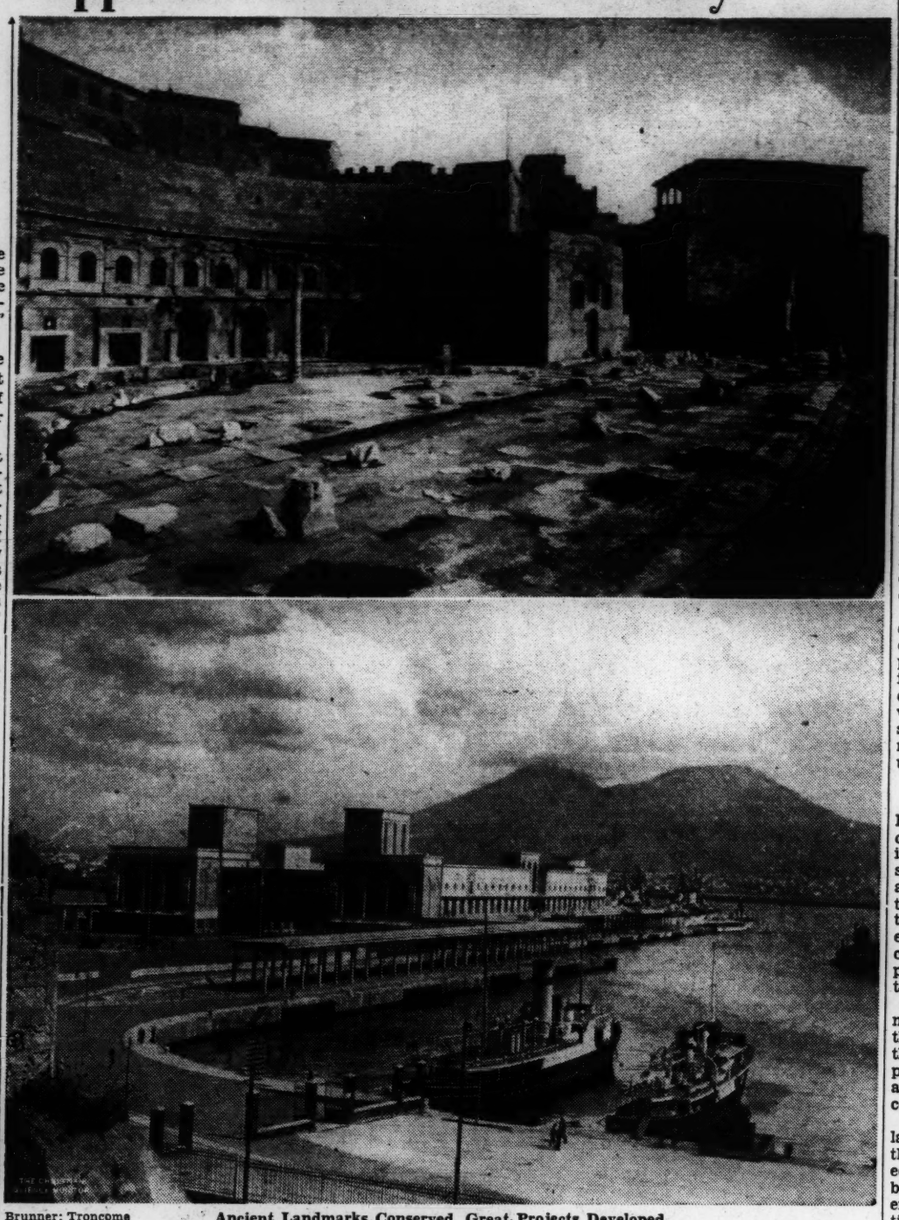
Land reclamation and irrigation are both important projects for the agriculturists of this country where the soil often looks—tired. The Government is helping much and advising much. Cornfields wave throughout most of the plains of southern Italy. The wheat crop in the north was this year highly successful.

One more startling change is worthy of note because it has its special significance. Ten years ago there were women-facchini, or baggage-carriers, in the smaller communities. There were women burden-bearers in the cities, too.

Years ago an American business man came to Capri to be quiet with his family and to have a good time. He was horror-stricken to have a woman carry his trunk on her head up the long hill to his house. He protested about it, but to no avail. Finally he sent a commissioner to Naples to bring over some steel wheel-barrows. These he gave to the women-facchini.

The next time he came to Capri he found the same old women carrying the trunks up the hill. He asked them where were the wheelbarrows. They told him that they were just too nice and that they had planted them with flowers and put them in their yards. He gave up then.

But the Fascists evidently had other ideas. And women are not carrying the trunks at Capri any more.



Brunner; Troncome

Ancient Landmarks Conserved, Great Projects Developed

Excavations Along the Via dell' Impero (Above) at Rome Uncover Ancient Roman Shops Where People Did Their Marketing. The Lower View Is of the New Gateway to Italy—the Landing Wharf at Naples, With Its Up-to-the-Minute Customs House

Mexico: Irrigation Dams and Federal Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 30—An important summary of Mexico's present economic situation was made at the conclusion of the recent inspection tour of the Laguna cotton district and El Azucar and El Palmito dams. The spokesman for the conservative banking interests was Luis Legoretta, manager of the National Bank of Mexico, and the spokesman for the Government was Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez.

The Mexican Government's most important mission at the moment, said Señor Legorreta, is to maintain social peace. The country is at present engaged in a construction program which necessitates all energies and all available funds and the interruption of the program would be the greatest mishap which the Government could suffer.

The only factor which can endanger the prevailing peace, said Señor Legorreta, is a deficit in the federal budget. Because the financial world is controlled by a small group of men, located in the capital, its reactions to adverse monetary conditions is immediate and acute, and such a reaction would occur should the Government exceed its budget.

The best way to avoid such a deficit, he warned, is for the Government to allow a wide margin in planning all expenditures. While it is stated that the federal income is constantly increasing, the public works program is consuming the surpluses, and provision should be made for unexpected reverses or unusual demands.

Barring Deficit

So long as no such deficit occurs, he said, the Government will encounter no difficulties in obtaining internal credit. Its credit is now sound, he said, and the financiers are desirous of co-operating with the Government to enable it to continue its public works program. He endorsed the projects now under construction but said that no expansion should be undertaken until these are completed.

This program, he said, was of much greater extent and importance than he had realized previous to the Laguna review. In particular, he praised the building of the dams and their potential benefits to the country.

With regard to the experiment in land division, Señor Legorreta said that it could not be judged from its economic aspect alone and should be considered a success due to its excellent organization and operation. He also urged the Government officials to take advantage of the co-operation offered by the former land owners and to heed their advice on agricultural matters.

Finance Minister Eduardo Suarez, in turn, declared that under no condition would the Government exceed its income. If a deficit were threatened, he said, the program will be curbed until such time as the national finances permit its continuance.

President Cardenas' program for elevating Mexican peons into land ownership has reached a stage where it commands international attention. Problems faced are not unlike those of the U. S. Farm Security Administration, which this month advanced $9,500,000 under a new plan to enable share croppers and tenants to buy land. Following is the last of four articles describing the workings of the Mexican program, based on first-hand observation.

A favorable account of the federal finances was given by Señor Suarez, in which he pointed out that the national income has been increasing by approximately 50,000,000 pesos annually since President Cardenas took office.

This increase he recorded as follows: In 1934, when President Cardenas came into power, the income was 275,000,000 pesos; in 1935, 330,000,000 pesos; in 1936, 387,000,000 pesos, and the anticipated income for 1937 is 430,000,000 pesos. The latter is based upon the income to July 1, which was 224,000,000 pesos; and the last half of the year, he observed, is normally better than the first. He ascribed the situation to a 25 per cent increase in consuming power among the Mexican people, because of higher wages paid labor, because of employment given in the public works program, and because of increasing export trade.

Mr. Suarez cited as a new source of income which is being developed the Government's oil reserves in the Poza Rica zone near Tampico. One well is now in production there and four are being drilled. Eight new wells are planned for 1938, from which a profit of $12,000,000 (not pesos) is expected. These figures are exclusive of additional income which may be expected from government oil activities in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Such increases, he said, are not figured on each year's budget, and their development enables the Government to end each year with a surplus. The surpluses are then diverted immediately into the public works program and are responsible for the expansion of this program which has been taking place.

No new internal financing is expected, he said, with the exception of a probable issue of highway bonds, which are secured by the gasoline tax and are always quickly absorbed in the finance market.

The Government oil properties were also mentioned by the Finance Minister as likely security for future foreign loans. At present no such loans are planned, he noted; but Mexico has resources on which she may ask for them in the future, should her program necessitate external financing.

Settlement of Mexico's national debt, on which negotiations have been in progress for some time, is expected before the end of the year, said Mr. Suarez. When this problem is settled, negotiations will begin on the debt of the National Railways, which were recently expropriated. What the terms of settlement may be he refused to reveal, saying that they must be acceptable to both the bankers' committee and the Mexican Congress.

Land Program for Indian

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 30 (AP)—Gov. Roman Yocupicio of Sonora, accompanied by two high government officials, left by special plane for Hermosillo yesterday to launch an agrarian program designed to benefit the long-neglected Yaqui and Mayo Indians.

The program was worked out during a week of conferences with President Lazaro Cardenas. Accompanying the Governor were Gabino Vazquez, chief of the Agrarian Department, and Pascual Gutierrez, chief of the Finance Ministry's credit department.

The Yaquis and Mayos, famous for their fighting men, will receive individual plots of land in the Yaqui river zone which ultimately will be watered by reserves from the great Angostrua dam. Under the plan, each Indian will receive eight hectares (about 20 acres) of arable land and grazing land according to his needs. Thirteen Yaqui villages will benefit.

President Cardenas' decree recognized Indian tribal rights to all land on the right bank of the Yaqui river, with the land between the left bank of the Yaqui and the right bank of the Mayo river promised to the Hacendados, whose properties were expropriated for colonization purposes.

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Roosevelt Speech Called Aid to Eastern Europe

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Herbert J. Seligman, director of public information for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, reported Oct. 24 that President Roosevelt's Chicago speech on war "bucked up liberals everywhere in Eastern Europe." He returned here after studying conditions in Poland, Roumania and Latvia.

"It would be difficult to overestimate the effect of the President's Chicago speech in making Europe understand we do not intend to remain isolated," he said. "It served notice that brutal reaction would not have the sanction of the United States Government."

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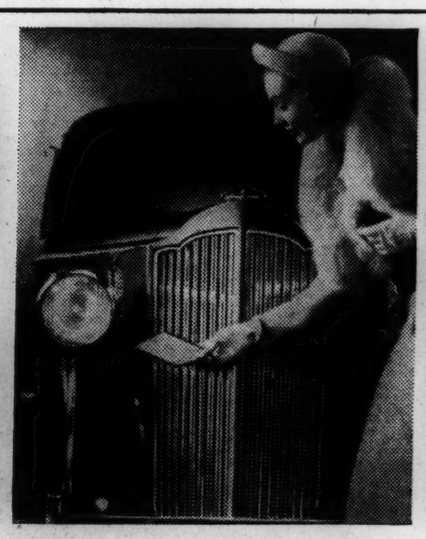

3. "But look sharp, or you'll mistake the new Six and Eight for the big expensive Packards. They've stepped up the wheelbase of both the Six and Eight by seven inches! Are they the big, streamlined beauties!"

4. "Sure, I ordered one. Why, the monthly payments run only a few dollars more than on the smaller car I intended buying. And I plan to keep the Packard at least a year longer, so I'll be money ahead in the end."

The new 1938 Packard Six, 122 inches in wheelbase—a big, handsomely-trimmed car that is typical of Packard's astonishing dollar-values for 1938.

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Leaders Claim Recent Shift In Public Attitude to G. O. P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—Swinging at last out of the eclipse generated by its last election defeat, the Republican Party should begin at once on preparation of its next presidential campaign, it is felt by many key men of the Republican organization.

The strategy of this period from the Republican standpoint, is held to be publicity. No organizational work can be done without publicity first. Men organize politically when put in the mood by events or party education.

Up to this time the Republican party has held back any effort to re-establish itself with the public, feeling that sentiment was not ready. But a shift in the public attitude is now taking place, according to party seers, and they believe the change has brought the time when their party should begin to reassert itself.

Undoubtedly the stock market break has contributed to the credited upturn in Republican prospects. Elections have so often been decided by the prosperity of the country that if the Democratic Party should step into the old Republican role as the "party of good times," the Republicans would probably have little chance of getting back as long as business was good under a Democratic administration.

Apparently the Republicans, in an informal way, are going to jump into the next campaign immediately with educational work. Whatever they do now, however, will be carried on through groups or individually. If some of the plans work out there will be more of this unofficial publicity for the next two years than politics has seen before.

Lack of Cash a Handicap

The party machinery does not promise much likelihood of any broad propaganda activity at this time. The party has a deficit. Leaders who see the opportunities for publicity and would be delighted to go ahead are held back by the lack of the hundreds of thousands of dollars needed.

Whatever political publicity is done in the off years has a particular value, as many veterans see it, for they have found that in the presidential years, with their deluge of propaganda, the voters are often inclined to discount and disregard facts reported to them, frequently believing the truth to be a campaign lie. The off-year situation is regarded as different.

In the next six months the Republican outlook may be considerably reshaped by the calling of a special national convention. If this gathering designed as a mammoth grass roots conference should be a success, it would give a great stimulus to Republican publicity and also organization.

In deciding here next week on whether to invoke a mid-term convention next year, the Republican National Committee will have the possibilities of a renewal of party activity in view in addition to the declaration of fundamental principles which is the chief object of the proposed assembly.

Then to the Precincts

By June of the presidential year, say authorities on Republican organization, the state offices should be in order, and preliminary lists of voters showing their supposed political preferences should be compiled. Then starts the second campaign. This is devoted to enlisting workers in the precincts to tabulate the voters and see that the party sympathizers get to the polls, and to manning the polls with election officials and watchers.

While all this relates to the next presidential election, in 1940, the immediate election problem before the Republican National Committee and more particularly before the Republican Congressional Committee is the congressional elections of 1938. Party officials in the states are now working on candidates where needed and seeking to get together to offer a united front. Next year also brings many state and senatorial elections.

The national committee furnishes information and general encouragement to congressional and state committees. It also raises funds for itself and the congressional committee. The individual congressional races are financed locally for the most part.

Republicans feel it necessary to win many seats in the congressional elections of next fall. It is generally recognized politically that to make a powerful bid in a presidential election a party must have made a notable score at the preceding congressional elections.

Pennsylvania Fund Nears Two Million Mark in Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 — "A most encouraging showing," was the comment of Joseph Wayne Jr., chairman of the University of Pennsylvania's Bicentennial Committee, when receipt of gifts totaling $1,815,711 was announced Oct. 28 at the first report luncheon of the Bicentennial Fund campaign.

"We've had a grand trip so far," said Mr Wayne, who is president of the Philadelphia National Bank, "now let's go on to the end of the line and the full goal of $12,500,000 we have set for ourselves."

A "preview" of some numbers from the Mask and Wig production "Fifty-Fifty," which is now in rehearsal, was given to guests at the luncheon. "Fifty-Fifty" marks the Golden Jubilee of the University's famous dramatic organization.

Story of Bakelite Told to Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP)—A photographer whose enthusiasm for his hobby was so great that he once used his father's silver watch and some nitric acid to obtain the nitrate of silver which he needed for old-fashioned "wet plates" is Dr. L. H. Baekeland, who lectured here at a meeting of the Franklin Institute, on "The Human Story of Bakelite and Velox."

Dr. Baekeland, who is president of the Bakelite Corporation, told of arriving in the United States from his native Belgium in 1889, and described his early experiments with photographic printing methods, which resulted eventually in the general commercial use of "developing out paper"—which can be printed by artifical light with very short exposure, in place of the slow "printing out" method using sunlight which had been the rule before.

A few years later, he said, he succeeded with further experiments in the synthesis of resins. By distilling a combination of formaldehyde and chloroform, he obtained the substance known as Bakelite, which for many uses was far superior to the resins of nature.

This discovery opened a wide field of industrial applications for the new material, which is now used in more than 2000 ways—from the manufacture of paints and varnishes to the molding of solid plastics used in such things as toilet sets, telephones and machines.

A motion picture, entitled "The Story of Bakelite"—with commentary by Lowell Thomas—was shown for the first time, following Dr. Baekeland's lecture. It showed the processes of manufacturing Bakelite in many of its different forms, and also some of the very diverse uses to which it is being put today.

He Can Arrest You

Drawn by John A. May

Gatekeeper in London Royal Park

A Policeman in a Topper

A Londoner's Sketchbook—II

Drawn and Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He stands in Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, his arms outstretched directing traffic, the sun glinting on his tall silk hat with its golden hatband and the gold buttons of his deep green frock-coat, an impressive figure.

What is he? He is a Royal Gate-Keeper, but he might be called one of the only policemen in London to wear a tall hat, because within the park gates he has a policeman's authority. He is one of the last four men in London to wear this historic uniform. Their duty is to guard the gates of parks near Buckingham Palace.

Let us talk to one of these green-uniformed policemen.

"You know you really ought not to talk to a policeman on point-duty," he declares, with a smile.

"A policeman?"

"Well, almost. I've got a police constable's authority. I can take your name and address, and keep you in order. And make an arrest.

"Ah," he adds, after a pause, "there's a lot of people don't know that. But what do they think I stand here doing this for, eh? I don't do it as a pastime, I can tell you that.

"I've been here in the park now 27 years. A long time isn't it? See that little house there at the corner of the park, by the trees, that's where I live. Oh, it's very nice in the spring and the summer. Very nice, indeed."

There are several houses fitted snugly between the flowers and trees of the parks. The park keepers reside in them according to seniority. Our gatekeeper is one of the fortunate ones.

"Quite a lot of people wonder who I am," he continues, in between bouts of traffic-directing. "It's the uniform. 'Course it's a very ancient uniform, this is. I don't know how far it goes back, but it goes back a long way. There aren't many of us wearing it. Three or four, that's all.

"These are Royal Parks, you see. We are servants of the Crown. Our uniform descends from other Palace servants' uniforms. In the days of coaches, I should say."

Nobody seems to know whether our gatekeeper's guess is correct. Even in Whitehall they are unable to answer the question. But then the Royal Parks are so full of history and tradition. Was not Hyde Park once the Saxon Manor of Ela? And did not Edward the Confessor allow water from the Serpentine—Peter Pan's lake—to be conducted to the Abbey of Westminster, as a special favor?

Swiss See Bond With U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—The many common interests of the peoples of Switzerland and of the United States brought together a group of several hundred internationally-minded people in the lecture hall of the Franklin Institute last week for the first of a series of meetings, which it is expected will result in formation of a Philadelphia center of the Helvetic Society.

In addition to members of the local Swiss colony a number of representatives of consulates of other nations and of various cultural organizations attended.

Maurice Rohrbach, acting consul for Switzerland in Philadelphia, arranged the meeting in co-operation with officials of the Franklin Institute, and introduced the main speaker of the evening, Lieut. Col. René Gouzy, famous Swiss explorer and photographer, who accompanied the showing of a number of lantern slides and several motion pictures which he had taken from the air over the Alps and Africa, with comments in French.

The views of famous peaks, through breaks in blankets of clouds in many instances, were remarkable for their beauty as well as their interest.

The title of the lecture was "Avec Mittelholzer au-dessus des Alpes et dans le Ciel Africain."

Mr. Rohrbach, in his introductory remarks, stressed the common love of peace, order and good will in the United States and Switzerland. He pointed out the unique opportunity of cultivating international understanding in Switzerland—a country which within its own boundaries reconciles harmoniously three different cultures—French, Italian and German, each with its own language.

Because of the experience of both the United States and Switzerland in welding into common interest the different cultures within their own borders, they are both ideally situated, Mr. Rohrbach declared, to lead in the march toward world peace and understanding.

N. J. Agriculture Head Resigns After 12 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30—William B. Duryee, New Jersey Secretary of Agriculture for 12 years, has resigned to enter business when his resignation becomes effective Jan. 1. Herman C. Demme of Sewell, board president, announced acceptance "with regret." The post pays $7500 a year.

Appointed secretary in July, 1925, Mr. Duryee worked for many measures of practical value to New Jersey's farm interests. Under his direction, auction markets for fruits, vegetables, eggs and poultry were established. These markets now numbering 13, are doing an annual business of more than $5,000,000. They were designed to bring the producer a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

Mr. Duryee, who owns and operates a farm in upper Freehold Township, Monmouth County, was formerly chairman of the State Milk Control Board.

Kuhn's Citizenship Upheld

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Federal Judge John W. Clancy yesterday dismissed an application by Maj. Julius Hochfelder to cancel the citizenship of Fritz Kuhn, of Detroit, Mich., head of the German American Bund, an alleged Nazi organization. Major Hochfelder had asked the cancellation on the ground that Mr. Kuhn is "a reserve officer in the German army, and advocates the suppression of social, economic, civil, political, and religious rights of American citizens."

Advertising Is Urged In Evangelical Work

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Church leaders participating in the centennial celebration of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, to be climaxed by a plea from pulpits through the nation Sunday for a $1,000,000 fund, were told here that modern advertising is a necessary medium of evangelical work of missionaries.

"We must still preach the ideals which we have always had during the coming century," the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, former president of the Princeton Theological Seminary, told the gathering in Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, "but we must use new methods. We must spread our ideals with the radio and with newspaper publicity."

Photographic Shows Open in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—Two notable photographic shows are now open in Philadelphia, one at the Art Alliance and the other at the Academy of Natural Sciences. Both are open to the public without charge.

Commemorating the seventy-fifth year of the Photographic Society of Philadelphia—one of the oldest camera clubs in the United States—75 of the foremost American photographers are displaying their work at a Diamond Jubilee Exhibition of the society in the Academy of Natural Sciences. The show will continue until Nov. 1.

Publication Cost Of Newspapers Is Facing New Peak

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Prediction that many newspapers may be forced to raise their circulation rates because of fast rising newsprint and other production costs, was given yesterday by W. G. Chandler, chairman of the newsprint committee of the American Newspaper Association.

Mr. Chandler already has asked publishers to protest to newsprint manufacturers the threatened price increases for 1938.

Newspapers in more than 50 American cities have been forced to raise their rates recently because of increased costs, he said.

Costs of newspaper publishing, according to statistics tabulated, have been advancing recently far out of proportion to increased receipts from advertising and circulation.

Pay rolls, it was stated, have jumped ahead of even the 1929 level, both through wage increase to editorial, clerical and mechanical employees, an dfrom additional employees taken on, while receipts generally are still well below the 1929 total.

Every commodity going into manufacturing a newspaper, with one or two minor exceptions, has advanced in price over the previous year, according to A. N. P. A. statistics. Publishers are paying more for metal, fuel, services, newsprint, and all the numerous requisites to producing a well-printed, interesting newspaper, promptly delivered to a wide coverage.

In one instance, on one group of newspapers, pay rolls in nine months this year have increased 9 per cent, according to statistics reported, over the already sharp increases of 1936. Taxes, especially for social security, are cutting into receipts, the reports indicate.

The largest item of cost in producing a newspaper, next to payrolls, is newsprint paper, Mr. Chandler explained. Newspapers have not only been paying an increased price on this product this year, except a few having long term contracts at lower than current rates, but in 1938 they will generally face an ever greater advance, up to 17 per cent in most cases, he said.

Even at the $49 average price for 1938, announced by the Great Northern Paper Company, which may govern the price of other mills, American publishers next year will be obliged to pay $25,000,000 more for paper than in 1937.

At one time most big city newspapers sold for 1 cent a copy. That was when most big city newspapers contained six, eight and ten pages. At 2, and, in many cases, 3 cents, he said, the sum paid by the reader does not reimburse the publication for white paper in 20, 30 and 40-page newspapers, not considering the newsgathering, manufacturing and distribution costs.

For this reason newspapers in many cities recently have had to increase circulation rates, in some cases up to 5 cents a copy, and in more cases increase subscription rates.

Among the more than 50 cities where rates have been recently increased are San Francisco, Houston, Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Milwaukee, Hartford, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; San Diego, Oakland, Sacramento, Philadelphia, Camden, N. J.; Harrisburg, Penna., and San Antonio.

Reports generally have indicated that circulation has not been greatly affected by the increases.

Drinker to Head Philadelphia Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 — Because he is a busy man, said Henry S. Drinker Jr., he decided to become busier still by accepting the chairmanship of the 1938 United Campaign, which on March 1 will begin to raise the funds needed to maintain the work of 141 humanitarian and social agencies in Philadelphia.

"As associates I hope to enlist men who are just as busy as I am," Mr. Drinker declared. "The United Campaign deserves utmost support by the busiest men and women in this community. It is a humanitarian enterprise so essential to the well-being of the Philadelphia area that no citizen will hesitate even for a moment to accept his share of the necessary leadership and sponsorship."

The new chairman is an attorney and a member of one of the oldest families in Philadelphia, whose arrival antedated that of William Penn himself. He is also an associate trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and is active in support of choral music projects in the city.

Teachers Set Minimum School Term and Wage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30—The Virginia Co-operative Education Association has offered its support to the three-point program of the Virginia Education Association, calling for increased funds for public schools. Delegates attending the thirty-fourth annual convention at Roanoke endorsed the proposals calling for a minimum school term of nine months, with a minimum average salary of $720, an "actuarily sound" retirement law for teachers, and free school books.

Dr. William McKinley Robinson, of Kalamazoo, Mich., chairman of the rural service committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, was the chief speaker at the final session. Mrs. S. C. Cox, of Roanoke, was elected president.

The Student Co-operative Association ended its sessions simultaneously, after studying the value of extra-curricular activities.

Publicity Award

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—The National Association of Accredited Publicity Directors announced last night that Charles Michelson of Washington, D. C., had won the first annual award for "outstanding service in publicity." Mr. Michelson is director of the Democratic National Committee.

Chicago Teachers Form Union To Loosen Grip of Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—More than 6000 teachers, or about half the staff of the public schools here, are reaching out to trade unionism in the hope of placing themselves on a more secure professional footing and of ultimately loosening the hold of politics on the schools.

Representatives of this group recently received a charter from the American Federation of Teachers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor. The new local was formed by merging four existing smaller unions which represented, respectively, men teachers, women high school teachers, elementary school teachers, and playground teachers. By giving up their independent organizations and acting through a single union, these groups expect to gain strength and membership.

In the past, it is believed, divisions among teachers have hampered them in winning public support, and have kept down membership in teacher organizations. In any case, leaders in the new union point to gains in membership since the merger.

Opposition to Strikes

Although the new union makes much of its friendship with organized labor, sponsors point out it is not committed to strikes. As a public service union it is pledged not to use this weapon, they say, noting that the A. F. of L. does not approve the use of strikes by public service unions and that it permits local autonomy.

The new charter was presented by Irwin R. Kuenzli, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Teachers. It designates the Chicago group as Local No. 1 of the Federation, a historic title which has not been used for 20 years, or since Miss Margaret Haley, leader in the veteran Chicago Teachers' Federation which originally held that designation, broke with the A. F. of L. and launched her organization on an independent path.

Teacher unionism is therefore not new to Chicago; it simply appears to have taken a new impetus from the troubled school situation here which is tangled up in politics, and has made many teachers feel they must do something to get better conditfons. The union definitely points its program at current ills in the school system here.

The first plank in its program is "consistent support of the merit system in public schools," according to Kermit Eby, executive secretary of the Chicago Teachers' Union. The organization endorses the court suits on this issue pending at present, suits which involve demotion of teachers for alleged political reasons and validity of the recent principal's examination.

The second plank is restoration of salary cuts made during the depression. Teachers show they have suffered more than all other public employees in this matter and have had less restoration.

The third immediate objective, Mr. Eby says, is to bring about a change in political administration here to end alleged team-work by the Mayor, president of the school board and superintendent of schools. Ultimately, said Mr. Eby, the union may find it necessary to work directly for the council-manager plan in order to end boss rule in Chicago.

The fourth aim is revision of Illinois' tax structure, replacing the sales tax and other special taxes with an income tax.

Other Groups Co-operate

In working for these objectives, the union joins forces with other organizations, civic and professional, that seek the same ends.

Teacher trade unionism has had a varied history in Chicago. Charles B. Stillman, Chicago principal who was an organizer of the American Federation of Teachers, and active in the first union organization here 25 years ago, told the story at the union meeting. Before the American Federation of Teachers was organized, several teacher organizations were affiliated formally or informally with the American Federation of Labor. Among these was the Chicago Teachers' Federation led by Miss Haley.

At that time, he said, the Chicago Board of Education was bent on crushing unionism in the teaching forces and it passed what was called the Loeb rule, outlawing union organizations. In August, 1915, said Mr. Stillman, 68 teachers were dropped by the board, among them members of the Federaton. A test case, carried to the Illinois Supreme Court, held the board's action constitutional under the law, so the teachers went to the Legislature and put through an act establishing tenure rules for Chicago teachers.

The Otis bill, which granted tenure, also wiped out the school board of 21 that dismissed the 68 teachers and put in a new board of 11, which re-engaged them.

C. I. O. Stirs Detroit Politics

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit: The attempt of the Committee for Industrial Organization to score a major political coup in this automobile center has turned an ordinarily staid contest for the mayoralty into one of the most tense campaigns in Detroit's history.

Conservatives and C. I. O.-opposed labor groups combined to fight what they termed a "plot to seize the reins of city government."

Nearly half a million Detroiters are expected to give the final verdict with their votes Tuesday. A mayor, a nine-member city council and city clerk and treasurer will be chosen.

Trenton, N. J.: Members of the American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization joined in asking New Jersey's highest court to decide "once and for all" the legality of closed shop labor agreements.

Starting with an injunction in a strike involving only about 50 persons, the controversy over Vice Chancellor M. L. Berry's opinion outlawing the closed shop so stirred organized labor that dozens of unions joined in the appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Two groups representing both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. unions were permitted to submit their arguments as friends of the court.

Utica, N. Y.—Officials of the dairy farmers' union, sponsor of a 19-county milk strike, today predicted a milk shortage in New York City within the next 24 hours.

Declaring that the strike, called in an effort to enforce union recognition and gain better milk prices, was spreading rapidly, Archie Wright, union organizer, asserted that some of the metropolitan dealers are "beginning to feel it pretty bad." The union, in addition to demanding recognition, is asking $2.50 a hundredweight for milk with 3 per cent butterfat content. The present price is $2.35 for 3.5 per cent milk.

Despite scattered reports of violence in the strike area upstate yesterday, state police said no unusual concentration of troopers had been ordered.

Detroit: The Ford Motor Company announces that it will reopen its assembly plant at Kansas City "as soon as it receives assurances from officials that men who want to work can do so without interference."

The statement was issued at the conclusion of a conference between Henry Ford, founder and head of the company; Harry Bennett, Ford personnel chief, and H. F. McElroy, city manager of Kansas City. Mr. McElroy came to Detroit yesterday with the avowed intention of getting the plant, which employs 3000 workers, reopened.

Mr. Bennett declared that as soon as Edsel B. Ford, son of the founder, received a letter from Mr. McElroy saying protection had been provided, the plant would reopen.

Navy Yard Men Hear C. I. O. Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—Unions of federal employees can exert pressure to shorten hours and increase wages "by the strong, persuasive force of collective action," even though they have no legal right to strike, Leon Sacks, C. I. O. supporter, declared at a mass meeting of Philadelphia Navy Yard employees.

The meeting was sponsored by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, Local 17—a C. I. O. group which is seeking to organize the 5000 employees of the shipbuilding department of the local yard.

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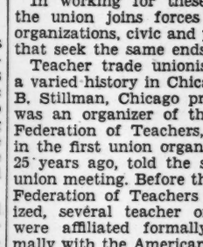
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Austria: Propaganda by Germans and Royalists

Government Effort Seen to Curb Agitation Against Hitler

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—A number of measures taken lately by the Austrian government seem to indicate that it is restricting agitation against Germany and that it is especially vigilant in suppressing Marxist ideas.

One of the leading Czechoslovak papers, the "Lidovy Noviny," which is a militant champion of democracy and a bitter antagonist of Fascism, has been prohibited in Austria for a year. Likewise, "Das Neue Tage-Buch" which is published in Paris by emigrants from Germany and is one of the leading anti-National Socialist weeklies has been forbidden. It was widely read in this country.

Shortly after these prohibitions an anti-Hitler book, entitled "The War of Pilate," written by Theodor Wolf, a former prominent Jewish editor in Germany, was forbidden.

Severe Sentence Cited

A center for the distribution of Marxist literature was discovered in the Austrian city of Leoben, and the worker responsible for the activity was sentenced to five years in prison. This severe sentence is in striking contrast to the mild sentences pronounced upon illegal Austrian National Socialist activities.

There seems to be a trend toward restricting propaganda that would provoke Germany.

Chancellor's Position

German publications with large pictures of Herr Hitler and other National Socialist leaders on the covers are now exhibited on most Austrian news stands.

A survey of Austrian affairs shows this country's independence to be more firmly established than at any time since Herr Hitler came to power in 1933, but on the other hand, Austria seems to be slowly moving into the German orbit.

Chancellor Kurt von Schuschnigg has a firm hold upon the country and is determined to keep it from being swallowed up by the Third Reich. This does not mean that Dr. Schuschnigg is popular or becoming popular, for he is not. He governs by force. Still his position is strong.

One of the reasons for the increasing firmness of his hold is a steady improvement in the economic situation. His strength, however, is due still more to the skill with which he plays off his opponents against one another. The Socialists are very strong in Austria and they are dissatisfied with the regime, but they prefer it to what might follow. Dr. Schuschnigg's regime has robbed them of much, but still it gives them more leeway than workers enjoy in Germany and Italy.

Pro-German Feelings

As the Chancellor makes concessions to Socialists so does he to National Socialists. To give still further balance to the internal situation, the Chancellor allows the royalists much freedom of action. Thus, everybody helps to hold everybody else in check.

Vigorous pro-German feelings burst into expression every now and then. Children and grandparents join in shouting "Heil."

The boys and girls as well as the men and women who thus show their attachment are often punished. Fathers are deprived of livelihood and sent into concentration camps, but in spite of that, pro-German feeling appears to be growing rather than abating.

Herr Hitler's "Mein Kampf" can now be sold here—for the first time. German newspapers are widely read. Some pro-German organizations, though closely supervised, function; contact with German officials is increasing; visits to Germany are now more frequent; press attacks are rarer. German films are shown regularly; at least a dozen pro-German papers appear.

This movement toward common action with Germany is neither rapid nor direct. It goes slowly along a zig-zag path. If Herr Hitler should have set-backs and if Germany's economic situation should grow decidedly worse, the Austrians would become more reserved. If the Rome-Berlin axis should break, Austria might try to get off the Berlin end.

© Keystone

Prince Otto

Of Hapsburg, Pretender to the Throne of Austria, Listens Intently to the Strains of an Hungarian Rhapsody Played at an Hungarian Restaurant at the Paris Exposition

Strength of Hapsburg Cause Drawn From Many Sources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—Political agitation was prohibited in Austria during the summer and early fall, so the open season for meetings really began in October and the Royalists started their campaign with a bang. They arranged for a rally in one of Vienna's largest halls. An overflow meeting had to be held nearby.

The audiences consisted largely of women from the middle classes, and they were very enthusiastic. But perhaps opposition to Adolf Hitler was more pronounced than devotion to Prince Otto. Royalism here is one of the most radical forms of anti-National-Socialist propaganda.

Anti-Hitlerism

This does not mean the Royalists are not unreservedly for the restoration of the Hapsburgs, but that seems distant and vague, while the so-called National Socialist "menace" appears real. Hitlerism presses on every side; Herr Hitler's book is in the store windows, his picture in the newspapers shops and his supporters in every café.

So the people who are still imbued with the old Austrian ideas make the combatting of National Socialism their first duty. Prince Otto's restoration can wait, they say, but the fight against Herr Hitler cannot.

Just how strong the pro-Hapsburg feeling throughout Austria is, one cannot easily say. Certainly most of the Jews support it. Many old officers also have Prince Otto's picture in their offices or homes. Many Roman Catholics are unquestionably Royalist. The Czechs here too tend to favor a restoration, and there are many of them in Vienna.

Restoration Doubtful

And another factor lends strength to the Hapsburg cause—the vigor with which the Opposition leaders have espoused the restoration. Tibor Eckhardt and other Opposition leaders, at recent Legitimist meetings, favored re-erection of the throne as a method not only of stabilizing Austria and Hungary, but of providing the focus for some kind of Danubian federation to stem German influence.

But as long as Italy and Germany continue their present intimate cooperation, a restoration seems excluded. It is not likely to take place against the will of Rome and Berlin, even if a majority of the Austrians were openly for it. The governments of at least four of Austria's neighbors—Germany Italy, Yugoslavia and Hungary—absolutely taboo it, for the present.

Meanwhile, Prince Otto, eldest son of the late Emperor King Charles of Hapsburg, the pretender to the thrones of Austria and Hungary, lives in exile. He travels about Europe completing his studies, but takes a deep interest in everything connected with the two countries from which he is exiled.

When he was returning from his holiday in the south of France this summer he called at the Paris International Exhibition and spent a whole day in the Hungarian and Austrian Pavilions. At the Hungarian restaurant he enjoyed luncheon served by the manager, who, in his own country, runs the "little Royal," the most exclusive restaurant in Budapest.

Prince Otto was happy, as he was able to hear at first hand lilting Hungarian melodies played by the tzigane orchestra, melodies which he had been hearing only on the radio.

Litvinoff to Head Soviet Delegation

By the Associated Press

Brussels, Oct. 30

The Belgian Government was advised today that Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet foreign minister, would head Moscow's delegation to the Nine-Power Conference here next week.

This brought to four the prospective number of foreign ministers to engage in the consultations on the Chinese-Japanese war—Belgium's Paul Spaak, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of Britain and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos of France.

Unions Ask Japan Boycott

MELBOURNE, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Australian Council of Trade Unions has recommended that its state branches boycott Japanese goods. The council also urges prohibition of scrap iron exports to Japan and withdrawal of the ore concession at Yampi Sound, Western Australia, granted to Japanese operators.

Russia to Attend Nine-Power Parley

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30 (AP)—Russia, according to word received here, has accepted the invitation to attend the Nine-Power Conference which meets Nov. 3 in an effort to obtain settlement of the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Diplomats here expressed the belief that there was still a good possibility that the Conference might evolve some acceptable peace plan despite Japanese and German refusal to participate.

Although Russia is not a signatory to the Nine-Power Treaty, Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff said it had accepted the invitation because of its interest in Far Eastern affairs and in compliance with the League of Nations suggestion that world powers co-operate in seeking an end to the Chinese-Japanese conflict.

Japan and China Declared Ready to Discuss Peace, But Not 'At Any Price'

PARIS, Oct. 30 (AP)—Highly qualified spokesmen of Japan and China have disclosed to the Associated Press that their countries are ready to discuss peace, but not a peace at any price.

That was the hopeful element today in the Chinese-Japanese conflict, although the positions of the two countries on terms for ending their undeclared war were shown to be widely separated. However, international circles thought peace talks could at least be started in the Brussels conference to open Nov. 3.

Investigation disclosed the following factors aiding prospects for peace:

(1) Japan has been dragged farther into the war than she expected, especially in the Shanghai region.

(2) The Japanese navy is reliably reported to have frowned on the present venture in China.

(3) Japan's accumulations of war stores are being expended and will be still further reduced by the long, even if unsuccessful, defensive campaign China can wage. This would make Japan more vulnerable to possible attack by Soviet Russia.

(4) Japan realizes she cannot conquer and occupy all of China, even if she wants to.

(5) Oil will play a big role in the Chinese-Japanese conflict. It is understood that China still has oil stocks and continues to procure petroleum from abroad. Japan realizes that possession of fuel for airplanes, tanks and motorized equipment will enable China to continue her defense indefinitely.

6. A rigorous winter campaign would be disastrous, both to China and Japan, but especially to Japan.

7. The slaughter at Shanghai, with the killing of foreign soldiers, increases the dangers of international complications, which Japan seeks to avoid.

8. China, facing a foe which controls the seas and is trained for modern methods of offense, can afford to negotiate an honorable peace and then build up a powerful nation capable of resisting aggression in the future.

Japanese Meeting Warns Britain of 'Helping' China

TOKYO, Oct. 30 (AP)—An unofficial group of highly placed Japanese charged today that Great Britain was helping China in war against Japan and warned that Anglo-Japanese diplomatic relations might be broken if this continued.

"The Council on the Current Situation," with more than 100 prominent men attending, unanimously and amid wild cheering adopted this resolution:

"If the British fail to reconsider their attitude, we may be forced to take an attitude of grave determination by severing years of friendly diplomatic relations."

Those present included Teijiro Yamamoto, former Cabinet Minister and a leader of the Seiyukai party; Lieut. Gen. Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, prominent in nationalistic movements, and Shingo Tsuda, one of Japan's outstanding industrialists.

The resolution accused Britain of being "the main driving force in the convocation of the Nine-Power Conference, apparently to start intervention."

"The Japanese cannot allow the British to continue unmolested in their present improper doings," it declared.

Von Neurath Warns Parley

MUNICH, Ger., Oct. 30 (AP)—Baron Constantin von Neurath, Germany's Foreign Minister, today predicted failure for the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels "if it is conducted in the spirit of Geneva." He criticized "adherents to the collective security idea" for their methods of trying to settle international conflicts.

[Germany on Friday declined an invitation to the Nine-Power Conference called for Nov. 3 at Brussels.]

"I would consider it a most unfortunate preface to the introduction of attempts to end the far-eastern conflict if these attempts were to be conducted in the spirit of the resolution adopted recently by the League of Nations," Baron von Neurath declared in an address before the German Academy of Law. [The League recently adopted a resolution naming Japan the aggressor in China.]

'Lost Battalion' Retreats?

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30 (AP)—British police reported tonight that China's famous "lost battalion" in devastated Chapei was laying down its arms and soon would come into a concentration camp within the international settlement for sanctuary.

The reported decision of the battalion to abandon its stand against the surrounding Japanese was said to be the result of the urgings of foreign consuls-general, who sought to end a situation considered dangerous to the international area.

It was feared the settlement would be endangered if the battalion continued to defy its enemies.

The battalion had held out in a warehouse fortress near the Settlement boundary since the general Chinese retreat from Chapei Wednesday.

Thursday its commander rejected an offer of American and British commanders at Shanghai to facilitate its withdrawal into the safety of the settlement.

Earlier tonight the Japanese who surrounded the fortress on three sides, had begun a steady, methodical artillery bombardment of the beleaguered stronghold.

Before the bombardment started, the Japanese naval attaché, Rear Admiral Tadao Honda, cautioned residents of the International Settlement and American and British defense units to take precautions against casualties.

About 40 Americans and many other foreigners already had been evacuated from the Hungjao area, along the Hungjao, Chung Shan, Lincoln, Jernigan, Fraser and Warren roads radiating from the settlement.

New Zealand Plans Capture of Rights To Its Oil Deposits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.,—Rights in oil deposits throughout New Zealand will soon be taken over by the State, it is announced by Mark Fagan, leader of the Legislative Council.

Already the State owns the rights over gold and coal. This does not mean that it reserves to itself the right to work gold and coal deposits, for a large amount of private capital is engaged in these industries; it means that private ownership cannot levy royalties on the getting of these minerals, though it can be compensated for disturbance.

The Government proposes to introduce legislation putting oil deposits on the same basis. Mr. Fagan pointed out that there was similar legislation in Great Britain and other parts of the Empire. He believed that the possession of exclusive right to grant leases and other privileges would enable the Government to encourage the use of overseas sapital.

France Quells Arab Riots

CASABLANCA, French Morocco, Oct. 30 (AP)—French colonial troops and Moroccan courts joined forces today in an attempt to quell native nationalist uprisings for which officials blamed agents of a "foreign totalitarian power."

Firm military and judicial measures were taken to nip what officials declared was a plot to overthrow the French protectorate and set up an independent Arab kingdom.

Heavy troop patrols were established on the Algerian frontier to prevent Arab nationalist agitators from fleeing Morocco. The frontier was practically closed to all except foreigners.

Soldiers—mostly Senegalese Legionnaires—mounted strong guards around strife centers, especially in the Medina area and in Fez where the native quarter was described as "rampant with nationalism." French military planes helped patrol the troubled zone.

1000 Arrests

Troops and police combined made nearly 1000 arrests and were busy breaking up demonstrations which in many cases developed into street fights.

In Casablanca, native judges sentenced 60 persons to prison for participation in riots Wednesday at Port Lyautey in which four persons were killed and nine wounded. Jails at Rabat, Fez, Sale and Marrakech were jammed with demonstrators.

Authorities said investigation of the Port Lyautey disorders showed that 400 natives had been paid from 10 to 20 francs (34 to 68 cents) to take part in the demonstrations.

Meanwhile, the Paris Government announced that Albert Sarraut, minister of state, assisted by national defense and colonial officials, would open a series of bi-weekly conferences next week on the situation in the North African colonies.

Plans for Peace

The purpose of the sessions would be to develop appropriate plans for preserving internal peace under the powers of co-ordinator recently conferred on M. Sarraut.

Troop detachments were sent into smaller towns to prevent nationalists from rallying and marching to larger centers. There were unconfirmed reports additional troops were being brought from Algiers.

Several persons were reported injured in a police-nationalist clash at Mazagan, south of Casablanca. At Sale, nationalists tried to march against public buildings but were blocked by troops rushed from Rabat to reinforce police. There were several disturbances in Rabat itself.

Most of the nationalist leaders arrested in various cities were given prompt trials and many were sentenced to terms running from three months to two years.

Duce Inaugurates New Pontine Town

APRILIA, Italy, Oct. 29 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini reiterated today the Italian people are ready to fight, as he inaugurated the new town of Aprilia, constructed on land reclaimed from the Pontine marshes.

"The Italian people wish to be lft to their intense work in the mother country and empire," Il Duce told wildly cheering peasants.

"It is in the interest of all that this work shall not be disturbed in any way, because I know very well the country and the people of Italy, and know they always are ready to exchange the spade for the rifle."

Signor Mussolini drew boos from the crowd when he recalled the new town was founded "on the 160th day of the economic siege" during the East African (Ethiopian) war.

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Exhibit by Buffalo Schools Illustrates New Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30—The enthusiastic reception which has been given the exposition of the Buffalo public schools proved a source of amazement to its sponsors as the show entered its third and last day at the 106th Regiment Armory.

Throngs of parents, children and teachers streaming past the thousands of exhibits which tell the story of the new type of education presented to 90,000 children from kindergarten through high school, had passed the 30,000 mark when the doors opened. It was estimated by George H. Boutet, chairman, that 60,000 persons would have visited the exposition by closing time.

A large section devoted to the aims and purposes of vocational education as administered in seven institutions has proved a revelation. The visitor is told how the number of vocational students accepted each year is regulated by the demand in local industry. Close relationship is maintained between vocational educators and heads of industry.

"Buffalo and the Niagara frontier provide the conditions in which vocational and technical education flourish," Francis H. Wing, director of vocational education, said today.

"More than 250 of the industries in the United States census report for 1930 are to be found in this area. Industry here has diversity and volume and requires a great and varied program of occupational training."

The exposition disclosed how the Girls' Vocational High School is fitting its pupils to become skilled women workers in the garment trades, food trades and the distributive and business occupations.

More than 16,000 girls in home economics are receiving experience in the art of improving home and family life through learning to appreciate human relationships in family groups and to participate actively in them.

The products of the vocational schools set up in the exposition included such varied items as a greenhouse stocked with plants, a lawn and flower garden with shrubbed background, upholstered furniture, a counter full of appetizing frosted cakes, pies and appetizing rolls, cookies and bread loaves.

Hundreds of pictures of school activities were the work of vocational photography classes. Commercial posters in gay colors vied with the drawing of the high school art departments.

Girls exhibited the latest style of hats they had made in the millinery classes, suits and dresses fashioned not only from new materials, but from cast-off garments.

How to prepare a beef roast was the title of an appealing display, while near by were rows of canned fruits and vegetables. Not to be outdone in sewing, youthful tailors among the boys showed suits and overcoats they made along with the designs they sketched before cutting the cloth.

Several thousand western New York teachers visited the exposition and carried away a multitude of ideas to help them in their own schools.

National Guard Increase Asked

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 30 (AP)—The National Guard Association of the United States has called for an immediate increase of guard enlisted ranks to 210,500 men, "due to the spirit of militarism throughout the world."

The increase would give the guard its theoretical peace-time minimum strength. Assembled officers unanimously adopted a resolution proposing the enlargement.

The guard strength as of June 30 was 192,161, said Brig. Gen. Fred S. Waterbury of New York, association secretary.

A convention dispute developed over adoption of a march-song, the association finally voted 180 to 99 to accept "The National Guard March," composed by Col. Castro Carazo of the 156th Louisiana Infantry band.

Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, charged a law "with teeth" was needed to "attack the evils of inflation and excess of profits" in time of war, and proposed the President be given authority to fix a "ceiling" on prices.

Brig. Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, assistant chief of staff, United States army, described America as "woefully behind the times" in equipment for war. "Deficiencies are especially great as to armament and transport," he said.

Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, described a strong national defense as "the best bulwark for peace."

Three Murals Unveiled In Philadelphia Store

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—Three murals depicting "Woman in Industry," "Woman in the Marketplace" and "Pioneer Woman," were unveiled in the Gimbel store recently by the artist, John Kucera, following brief addresses by Fiske Kimball, director of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art; Arthur C. Kaufmann, executive head of the store, and Dorothy Grafly, art critic of the Philadelphia Record.

The artist, who is a native of Pittsburgh and who worked his way through the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia by building frames for paintings, won $1800 with these murals in a competition sponsored by the store, in which there were 86 entries.

N. Y. '38 Budget Is Unbalanced By Water Rate Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—New York City's 1938 budget was in the courts today as technically unbalanced by about $13,000,000, following the overriding by the Democratic majority of the Board of Estimate of Mayor LaGuardia's Fusion minority with the adoption of a cost sheet totaling $589,985,046.

The total is $828,000 higher than the executive budget originally submitted by the Mayor, the Democrats having restored to it the county pay roll which the Mayor had written off in accord with a constitutional mandate to consolidate these offices and abolish useless services.

The "illegality" involved, however, concerns the $12,000,000 water-rate reduction effected this fall by the Board of Aldermen over the Mayor's veto. This had Democratic sponsorship throughout and the party has taken credit for the cut in campaign speeches. Their personal service increase affects departments controlled by Democrats in county offices and courts.

Adoption of the budget in this aspect came just before the deadline for such action late yesterday and was preceded by delivery to the board of an opinion of voidance from Paul Windels, city corporation counsel, who, in reply to a request by the majority, informed the board that he upheld the Mayor's veto of the water rate cut. The aldermanic body having been "without power to pass this ordinance in the first instance," he wrote, "was likewise and for the same reasons without power to pass it over the veto."

The vote of 10 to 6 which followed was strictly along Democratic and Fusion lines. Mayor LaGuardia preceded his vote by stating that, since in his opinion the executive budget—sans water rate reduction and county office provisions—was adequate, he considered the additions "unnecessary" and could "not accept the budget in this form."

With the legality of the $12,000,000 reduction denied by the city's chief law officer, the Democratic position today was that of having approved an "illegal" budget. The Mayor's motion to adopt the budget without the increases was supported only by his vote and that of Borough Presidents Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn and Joseph Palma of Richmond.

France

(Continued from Page 1)

that its "dilatory maneuvers" in Spain were fooling no one and that, though seemingly divided, France would unite instantly in the face of any threat to its territories or lines of communication in the Mediterranean.

He brought the entire Congress to its feet with approval after a dramatic address in which he declared France never would turn to Fascism.

M. Herriot also insisted that France must maintain friendship with the United States "even at the price of sacrifice."

Budget Balance Urged

After an equally brilliant speech by Finance Minister Georges Bonnet rejecting all monetary exchange control measures as leading to totalitarian dictatorship and announcing that a reflux of capital back to France had begun, the Congress adopted a resolution calling for balanced budget and for modification of the 40-hour week. It then condemned all the so-called "structural reforms" advocated by the Socialists.

This resolution has been interpreted by some French political observers as a hostile gesture to the Socialist ministers in the Cabinet which will cause the downfall of the Government after the Socialist Council meets next week. Well-informed political circles deny this, however. They assert that this discordant note will be softened in the concluding resolution of the Congress, and that the potential breach will be completely repaired before the Socialist Party Council takes place.

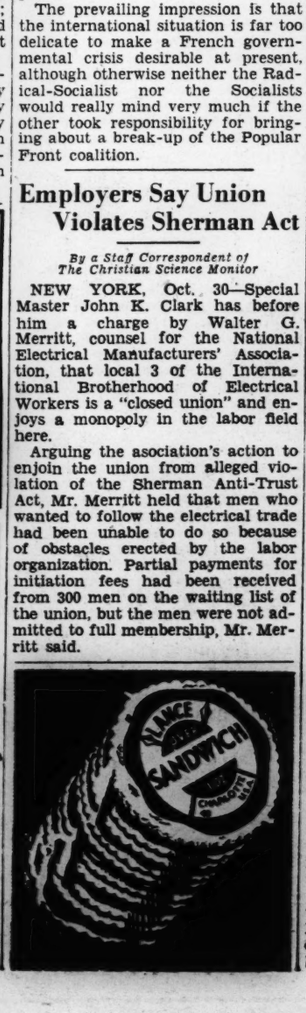
The prevailing impression is that the international situation is far too delicate to make a French governmental crisis desirable at present, although otherwise neither the Radical-Socialist nor the Socialists would really mind very much if the other took responsibility for bringing about a break-up of the Popular Front coalition.

Employers Say Union Violates Sherman Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Special Master John K. Clark has before him a charge by Walter G. Merritt, counsel for the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, that local 3 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a "closed union" and enjoys a monopoly in the labor field here.

Arguing the asociation's action to enjoin the union from alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Mr. Merritt held that men who wanted to follow the electrical trade had been unable to do so because of obstacles erected by the labor organization. Partial payments for initiation fees had been received from 300 men on the waiting list of the union, but the men were not admitted to full membership, Mr. Merritt said.



Iron Link Between Two Seas

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Persian Railroad to Join Caspian Sea and Persian Gulf

Speckled Band Shows Route of the Partially Completed Line

Huge Engineering Problems Face New Persian Railroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN — Danish engineers are pushing forward work on one of the world's most difficult jobs of railway building. This is the road under construction between Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea and Bandar Sharpur on the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 875 miles.

The work was begun barely four years ago by a firm of construction engineers, mostly Danes, and a Swedish locomotive company. Recently an inspection trip was made by Shah Riza Pahlevi, who was informed that in another two years the work would be completed. This railroad is said to be only the preliminary part of a great rail program contemplated by the Shah. It is noteworthy that Iran is proably the only minor country of the world at present that will have completed a large work without the aid of foreign capital.

The estimated cost of the 875 miles was a little over $80,000,000, the contract stipulating that the railway should be ready in just over four years—the complete line, including the building of stations and depots, to be finished in six years. At first the syndicate handling the job doubted the possibility of completing it in so short a time, but the Government was insistent. With the transfer of a large part of the technical staff from railway work in Turkey, where these firms have been active since 1927 on construction of a 556-mile railway in Anatolia, the work started.

Syndicate Acts

The syndicate acts exclusively as consulting engineers and lawyers for the Government. It undertakes all technical research work, ground surveys, planning the line, and the projection of the entire work down to the smallest detail. Gradually, as the various sections are planned, the syndicate draws up the special technical conditions for carrying them out, and offers all work and supply of material for international bids.

When the bids come in, the syndicate examines and appraises them, making the necessary agreements with the sub-contractors, and afterward supervises the carrying out of the assignments. The Government places the necessary funds at the disposal of the syndicate, which makes all payments and charges them to the Government. The syndicate also attends to the purchase of materials required from other countries, such as dynamite and cement. The work of laying the track is not sub-let, but is performed directly by the syndicate.

Zig-Zags and Spirals

The part of the line which runs up from the low land by the Caspian Sea over the Elburz mountains and down to the plateau round about Teheran may be described as one of the most interesting and beautiful in the world. Along zig-zag lines with spiral turns, it makes its way through one tunnel after another, passing over bridges, winding along narrow water courses, climbing to 2100 meters (6560 feet) above sea level, and then going through a 2880-meter tunnel below the Gadouk Pass. From this elevation the line runs down the south slope of the Elburz mountains to the Iranian plateau, where it again begins to rise until 287 miles from the Caspian Sea, it reaches Teheran at a height of about 1100 meters.

The southern part of the railway runs from the low country at the Persian Gulf, up over the high mountains bordering South Iran, where between Bahrein and Soultanabad at a distance of about 350 miles from the Gulf, it reaches its highest point more than 2100 meters above sea level.

Crossing the mountains is difficult. For 100 miles the line must be taken through a number of winding and narrow ravines, with almost vertical precipices.

Station at Teheran

In addition to the railway work, there are stations, engine sheds, workshops and water towers under construction. The largest of these is the Teheran Railway Station, now nearing completion. Built on a site a little more than a mile to the south of the town, it consists of a passenger station, a goods station, a customs station and central shops for the Iranian railways, the whole covering an area of 247 acres.

About 45,000 men have been employed. Most of these are Iranian workers, though about 300 foreign specialists are engaged in building 250 tunnels with a total length of 50 miles.

Despite many difficulties caused by land slides and frequent earthquakes from the volcano Demavend, the work has proceeded according to schedule, the disturbance causing no harm to bridges or embankments.

Avon

(Continued from Page 1)

where they were received by David Garrick Esq. Mr. Hunt, the Town Clerck, at the direction of the Corporation, delivered to him a medal and wand made of the real mulberry tree planted by Shakespear himself."

Volumes in 53 Languages

Meanwhile in the great industrial city of Birmingham, near here, a total of 26,429 volumes in 53 languages is now housed in the Shakespeare Memorial Library of the city's Reference Library. During the past year 821 volumes have been added to the collection in these languages: English, French, German, Armenian, Bohemian, Chinese, Croatian, Danish, Estonian, Finnish, Flemish, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Lettish, Norwegian, Roumanian, Russian, Slovak, Spanish and Swedish.

Twenty copies have been received of broadcast versions of Shakespeare's works.

As a result of the recent tour of Eastern Europe made by Mr. H. M. Cashmore, the Birmingham city librarian, arrangements have been made for the supply of all Russian Shakespeariana. The full effect of this will not be experienced until next year, but already a number of new books have been received and it is hoped through this new arrangement to procure translations into the many languages spoken in the U. S. S. R.

Of the eight items in Lettish which have been received from Mr. K. Egle, of Riga, one had previously been reported "unobtainable" by the Foreign Office.

Col. Roosevelt Finds New Deal at Odds With Aims of Progressives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Oct. 30—There is a wide difference between New Deal political philosophy and Bull Moose progressivism, in the opinion of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, and a one-time Governor-General of the Philippines. Theodore Roosevelt the elder stood for reform in democracy under the Constitution, while the New Deal would destroy democracy by concentrating the powers of reform in the hands of the President, Colonel Roosevelt declared at a luncheon of 15 original supporters of the National Progressive Party, here Oct. 27. The meeting was in commemoration of Theodore Roosevelt's seventy-ninth birthday and the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the National Progressive Party.

Colonel Roosevelt recalled that his father declared in 1912 that "no man can ever again claim to be a Progressive who does not stand with us in this great crisis in the Progressive movement," adding that at that time Franklin D. Roosevelt was active in politics and "opposed the Progressive movement with all his energies."

Dutch Trains Electrified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT, Netherlands—Electric, Diesel-electric and Diesel trains are to replace steam locomotives on the Netherland railways, according to plans of the Netherlands State Railways authorities. Trains are to be streamlined and nearly the whole of the railway system electrified. The first of these new electric trains made its maiden trip between Utrecht and Arnhem recently, and attained a speed of more than 80 miles per hour.

New York Voters Ready to Ballot Under New Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Seven thousand persons today had taken civil service tests to qualify as counters of the paper ballots with which New York City voters will initiate the reforms of their revised city charter with the election of a City Council on Nov. 2 by the proportional system of voting. Only those designated by leaders of the city's two major parties were eligible for the examination held under Muncipical Service Commission auspices.

Meanwhile, parties, civic groups, candidates and the press were joined in a common effort to open channels of information that would send the city's more than 2,000,000 registered voters to the polls fully instructed in the reform ballot method. All save the councilmanic offices for the city election will be listed on the voting machine, and when the voter has finished with this ballot next Tuesday, he will have five minutes in a separate booth to mark his council ballot.

Samuel Seabury today had simplified the latter duty as follows:

"Put the figure '1' in the square before the name of your first choice; the figure '2' before that of your second choice; the figure '3' before that of your third choice, and so on. You can number as many choices as you want without hurting your previous choices.

"Your ballot will be valid if you mark only one choice, but if you stop then, you may not help elect anybody, because your first choice may be elected, or may have been defeated, before your ballot is reached. The more you number, the more certain you will be to help elect one of them.

"Be sure to use numbers, If you mark your ballot with crosses (x), it will be thrown out as void."

Robert K. Straus, who is on the Seabury committee's list of eight candidates recommended for the council from New York County and who, although it is his first candidacy for elective office, has the Fusion nomination for the place, has stumped aggressively to clarify proportional representation for the voter.

"The system of electing councilmen by boroughs instead of by assembly districts has been in vogue in Sweden since 1854," he said, addressing the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians here last night. "The city of Dublin has been using it for many years. In this country, Cincinnati and Toledo have been using it with great success. It has destroyed the system of electing legislative representatives in the city government by boss rule.

"It is a very simple sort of system. A voter has the choice of as many candidates as he wants to vote for, and the assurance that all his votes will be counted. It gives minority groups a voice in the selection of candidates they never had before.

"Last November the voters of New York City adopted the system, and it is the solemn duty of every citizen, whether he voted for or against the system, to vote under it in the coming election. Mere voting for the major candidates on the machine is not sufficient. Every voter should exercise the right to vote for councilman to make his ballot complete."

Purge

(Continued from Page 1)

many, which resulted in the execution of Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky, Vice-Commissar of Defense, and seven generals.

Mr. Eikhe, new Commissar of Agriculture, has been Foreign Secretary of the Communist Party organization in western Siberia.

Mr. Chernoff had been criticized by official newspapers since last spring, when Izvestia, organ of the Central Executive Committee, blamed a lag in grain-sowing on bureaucratic administration and a "negligent attitude" of the Commissariat of Agriculture.

Another Paper Joins In

The newspaper Socialist Agriculture later rebuked the Commissariat for what it called "political short-sightedness and heedlessness" in permitting farming abuses.

Capital sentences for 52 persons, mots of them charged with "counter-revolutionary" destruction of livestock or disruption of collective farming, were reported to Moscow today.

Six of those deemed, for "wrecking" cattle-breeding projects in Azov province on the Black Sea, already have been executed.

The provincial press reported one more death sentence in Azov province, 10 in Moscow province, 10 in the Krasnoyarsk region of Siberia, nine in the Saratoff region on the Volga river, nine in various parts of the Ukraine, five in Voronezh province and one in the Tartar republic.

Refugee Expulsion Asked

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (AP)—Expulsion of the physicist G. A. Gamoff from the Soviet Academy of Science for failure to return from the United States is recommended by the Section of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. Mr. Gamoff left Soviet Russia in 1933.

Two of the academy's most honored members were stricken from its rolls last year on similar charges. They were Prof. Vladimir N. Ipatieff and Alexis Chichibabin. At that time Mr. Ipatieff was reported in the United States engaged in research on high compression studies. Mr. Chichibabin, an expert on oils, acids and alkaloids, settled in Paris.

School Fund Released

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30 — The release of $1,621,000 from State school funds to the public schools of Virginia counties and cities, the second installment of the appropriation for maintenance of schools in the current fiscal year, was announced by Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction.

Edge Retained by LaGuardia As N. Y. Campaign Winds Up

(Continued from Page 1)

large degree, although its political debut last year closely linked it to Democratic organizational procedure. Also, the campaign has brought it into Republican company, which denounced it in the 1936 campaign on the same "Red" issue which Mr. Mahoney is now raising against Mayor LaGuardia.

The election is decidedly the most complicated ever to come before the citizens of New York, and the outcome must depend heavily on the success of the drive independent forces have made to lift the voter out of old ballot cliches to a study of slates that will enable him to look beyond the Mayoralty fight. This will be the first election of a New York City Council and the first use of proportional representation voting. A member of the House of Representatives, Assemblymen, constitutional convention delegates, judges and county officers will also be elected.

Next to the Mayoralty election, that of the New York County District Attorney takes chief importance, due in the main to Mr. Dewey's dramatization of his findings on the alliance between organized crime and political protection which have had nation-wide repercussions.

Constitutional Parley

Of equal moment with these offices, however, is the election of delegates to the constitutional convention next April, which will influence the course of government in the state for the next 20 years. The issues to be debated on changes in the fundamental law have been deeply clouded by the generation-old dispute over reapportionment of the state's legislative districts. Under the present constitution, New York City may never have more than half the seats in the Senate and Assembly, and thus the Republicans, by holding their traditional lines up-state, have controlled the legislature.

Voters must elect throughout the State a total of 168 delegates—three to each of the 51 State Senate districts and 15 at-large. In the latter may well lie determination of whether the new Constitution to be submitted for voter approval next November is a liberal charter for the future or a step backward. Both Republican and Democratic leaders are pressing for control in order to dominate procedure, and if the Democrats get control, it will mean that the Alfred E. Smith faction in Tammany Hall will hold the balance of power in the proceedings.

Republicans are joined with the Fusionists in the delegates-at-large slate, and there are seven Democrats and two Republicans joined with six Laborites on the American Labor Party slate. The Socialist and Constitutional Government tickets are regarded as "lost causes."

Barton Appears Leading

In the race to fill the Congress vacancy in the seventeenth district, Manhattan, Bruce Barton, advertising executive and writer with Fusion-Republican endorsement, appeared today to be leading. His competitors for the place are Stanley Osserman, lawyer and Tammany Democrat, and George T. Backer, wealthy young real estate man, making his political bow under American Labor Party auspices.

The Mahoney campaign leaders up to the last have sought to link the local situation with the national Democracy, with Gov. Herbert H. Lehman joining James A. Farley, Democratic national and state chairman, and Senator Robert F. Wagner in urging a Democratic administration in New York City to complement those in Albany and Washington.

Governor Lehman waited until last night to take the hustings for Mr. Mahoney. Unlike Mr. Farley and Senator Wagner, who have held solely to the importance of party regularity as reason enough for Mahoney support, Mr. Lehman chided the Democratic candidate equally with Mayor LaGuardia for what he declared had been indulgence in "an unusual degree of misrepresentation and abuse."

He criticized Mr. Mahoney for his charge that the American Labor Party, which confined its 1936 promotion of candidates solely to the New Deal President and the New York Governor, was a Communist organization formed to finance the world revolution, and chided Mayor LaGuardia for "attempted intimidation" in attacking the Bronx County District Attorney, Samuel J. Foley, as guilty of a political deal because the latter had dared to come out for Mr. Mahoney after the Mayor had endorsed Mr. Foley for re-election.

Mahoney Called Liberal

As for the Mayor's liberal social attitude, the Governor denied that it was any more liberal than that of Mr. Mahoney, adding that "certainly the Democratic Party, of which Judge Mahoney is the nominee, has been incomparably more progressive during the last 25 years in all social and labor questions than the Republican Party, of which Mayor LaGuardia is the nominee."

Mayor LaGuardia, meanwhile, had further demonstrated his hold on the union labor vote following a second massing of those forces last night, this time under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Committee for his re-election. This was at the Hippodrome, which the previous night the Tammany organization had been able only to half fill for its wind-up Mahoney rally. The labor forces came 3000 strong in a signficant campaign companion piece to meeting of the American Labor Party rank and file, whose tens of thousands overflowed Madison Square Garden in the Mayor's behalf Thursday night.

The Mayor was introduced by George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, who read a letter from William Green, head of the American Federation, reviewing the LaGuardia record on labor legislation as a member of Congress and going as far as the federation usually goes in supporting a candidate for office.

The Mayor replied that his four years at City Hall had revealed his labor policy, which was that "labor was entitled to a square deal." It could expect the same fair treatment in City Hall the next four years if he was returned, he said.

Foreign Radiocasts by Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 30—The British Government's decision to radiocast non-propaganda news bulletins in foreign languages is generally regarded here as a means of counteracting anti-British programs regularly sent out in Arabic from the Italian station at Bari.

There is strong evidence that the Bari radiocasts are eagerly heard in Palestine and other Arabic-speaking countries. Although the Bari "news" has been more restrained, the anti-British trend is still unmistakable, it is held here.

Hitherto the British Government has steadily refused to radiocast in any language besides English, hence Postmaster General George C. Tryon's announcement in the House of Commons on this subject yesterday represents a complete change-over of policy. It follows many years of pressure by Mediterranean experts who have long been convinced Britain was wrong in ignoring the efforts of certian countries to discredit it in the eyes of local populations. It is at least 10 years since the first memorandum urging the establishment of an Arabic news service was presented at the Foreign Office—and pigeonholed.

Classical Arabic is the language of culture all the way from Morocco to Chinese Turkestan, but only about two Arabic newspapers have any correspondents outside their own country who can supply reliable information on British or any foreign news. Hence wide credence is given to misstatements by the Bari station.

Mr. Tryon gave no details of the new service it is understood that consideration of the whole subject is still in the early stages. Two foreign languages have so far been mentioned as desirable for radio casting—Arabic and Spanish.

Dining Car Employees Ask Ban on Tipping

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 30 (AP)—Solon C. Ball, president of the National Council of Dining Car Employees, declared today train passengers were "tired of tipping" and have virtually "abolished the tipping practice." Hence, he added, the council has approved a proposed contract with railroads outlawing tips and asking minimum salaries of $150 a month.

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House Farm Bill Takes Shape Under Benefit Payment Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—A new farm bill, measure number one on the calendar of the special session of Congress, is slowly emerging from the House Agriculture Committee, still in a confused and changing form.

Some main lines of the bill, however, have emerged with sufficient clarity to be discussed. First, it is indicated that compulsory crop control will be absent from the bill, except in one or two crops, and where farmers have specifically approved the method by referendum. One such exception is tobacco, whose production beyond certain quotas will be prevented by a prohibitive tax.

For numerous crops, cotton in particular, compulsion will be replaced by monetary reward. As Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently said, the choice lies mainly between compulsion and bait. In most cases, as might be assumed, congressional and farming opinion prefers bait.

As to cotton, "The accrual of benefits would be so attractive that every farmer would want to come into the program," said Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina. This accumulated payment is intended to be made up of soil conservation payments, a 3-cents-a-pound subsidy, occasional crop loans, and so on down the line of federal financial aid.

One method for arriving at crop control by the back door, which will probably be followed by the House committee, is for benefit payments to be made on the basis of tilled acreage, not on volume of production, as was the case under the AAA; marketing quotas then to be fixed and applied when heavy surpluses existed; and these marketing quotas imposed on growers through their benefit payment contracts, in which they would agree to abide by the quotas if they were applied.

Subsidies

No penalties, but only rewards, would be involved in the system—showing that the agricultural planners have taken a page out of the book of modern child-training!

Whereas in today's nursery it is customary to say: "Johnny, I'll give you an apple if you put away your boots each night," instead of: "Johnny, I'll tan your hide if you don't put your boots away"—so with the farmers, Uncle Sam will offer a generous reward, instead of fines and penalties.

Of course, the subsidies have to be paid for: the Government must find revenues. Although the processing tax was outlawed by the Supreme Court, the House bill is said to contemplate various forms of taxation, similar to processing taxes, but "maybe under prettier names," in the phrase of Chairman Marvin Jones (D) of Texas.

Committee on Road

The Administration is expediting the House committee's labors, with the expectation that the bill will progress through the lower chamber first, where discipline is usually better. Moreover, the Senate Agricultural Committee is distinctly unsympathetic with any aspects of compulsory crop control, and its chairman, Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, has announced that his group can prepare no bill before December at the latest. The committee, split up, is now holding hearings all over the country.

But if a strong bill goes successfully through the House, arriving ready-made at the Senate, its impetus may be sufficient to send it through barriers raised in the Agricultural Committee.

The ever-normal granary plan, long pressed by Secretary Wallace, is also definitely expected to be a part of the bill, and may even be applied to cotton, which has few lean years. Loans would be advanced against stored surpluses under this bill, to equalize supplies and prices over a long period.

The House bill is expected to be finished in a working draft early next week.

Incentive to speed the bill along was further given by the publication of the Department of Agriculture's figures up to mid-October. For the month then ending, prices of farm products were found to be six points below the September figure, nine points below the previous year, and the lowest index since June, 1936. Nevertheless, they were at 112 per cent of the pre-war level (1910-1914). What may be taken as bad news for farmers, and an argument for a new farm bill, is on the other hand good news for consumers.

'Tis a Night for Goblins an' Witches

Child Photographs by Lyman W. Fisher, Staff Photographer

The Evolution of a Halloween "Punkin" Goblin

Halloween's a night of spooky pumpkins with fiery eyes and ferocious fangs, fantastic falsefaces, horns and bean-blowers, taffy pulls and fireside games. Cider and doughnuts, nuts and apples there must be aplenty for bands of small, masked visitors who ring the doorbell, stalk in and pay a visit at which no word is spoken by them—nor sign of recognition given on your part at a familiar pair of shoes at one end of a goblin suit or peeping from beneath a witch's skirt!

There must be bobbing for apples afloat in an old-fashioned washtub, too! And cracking nuts on the bottom of a flatiron "anvil" gripped between the knees! And prizes for those who can bite pieces from an apple suspended on a string—or for the winner of two chewing string as they race to snap a marshmallow tied in the middle between them.

There will be other pranks, too, on this night of mystic tradition which antedates Christianity itself. In days past it was reputed to have significance for lovers who tested each other by the action of three nuts ranged in a row on the bars of a grate.

Separate Courses Are Approved For Pupils of Ability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30—Three quite separate courses should be provided—after the fourth grade—for children who are exceptionally bright, for those who are normal, and for those below average in scholastic ability, in Philadelphia schools, according to a supplementary report issued by the Works School Survey Committee.

"It is high time," said the report, "that those responsible for establishing and administering programs of of public education for the youth of the land make more appropriate provision for the upper sixth of the school population, and the lower fifth, on the basis of intelligence ratings.

"To the former group we should look for leadership in the complex affairs of our political, social and economic life.

"The latter have always been the hewers of wood and the drawers of water in all civilizations, but now, as never before, they need to be trained more definitely and for a longer time for the important responsibilities they will inevitably assume.

"To fail to make adequate provision for both groups is sheer waste of both the lives of these young people and the public's money."

The committee declared in this supplementary report that the present Philadelphia curriculum is "geared too high for even the child of average intelligence." The reason for this condition, it stated, is that the system was evolved half a century ago, "when the school consisted largely of only those pupils whose parents wanted them there."

The school system was also criticized for "regimentation of pupils" and excessive standardization of teaching methods.

The committee felt that more freedom should be given to district superintendents and school principals. "The district superintendent," the report declared, "occupies a position of great potential leadership, but he is so limited by needless handicaps, including so many mandated clerical and administrative duties that only the most imaginative and aggressive save themselves from being mere routine overseers in a well-organized and smoothly running educational factory."

Harvard Is Ready to Radio Lectures to South America

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—Walter S. Lemmon, president of the World Wide Broadcasting Company, Boston, Mass., told the Communications Commission yesterday short-wave station W1XAL was prepared to broadcast to South America classroom lectures from Harvard University and other educational centers in the interest of pan-American amity.

He said the South American broadcast would supplement the program for international understanding now conducted by the station.

Mr. Lemmon testified at a hearing on the application of the corporation for use by Station W1XAL of four of the five shortwave radio frequencies allotted to the United States Government by the 1932 radio conference at Montevideo, Uruguay.

On Sept. 22, the Communications Commission paved the way for the World Wide Company's application by amending its rules so as to make it possible for non-government interests to apply for the frequencies on a temporary basis subject to cancellation without notice at the discretion of the commission.

Known as the "pan American assignments," the frequencies are 9550, 11,730, 15,130, 21,500 and 6120 kilocycles. The Navy Department has allowed Station W2XE of the Columbia Broadcasting Company to use the last-named frequency.

Representative Emmanuel Celler (D), New York, has introduced a bill in Congress which would appropriate $750,000 for the construction by the Government of a short-wave station at Washington designated primarily for South American broadcasts. Control of programs over the proposed government station would lie with the United States office of education.

Endowed for cultural broadcasts by private donations and the Rockefeller Foundation, WIXAL now operates on 6040, 11,790, 15,250 and 21,460 kilocycles with 20 watts power.

Mr. Lemmon testified WIXAL now broadcasts programs of natural scientific, educational and economic interests on a non-commercial basis.

Plane Declared Guided by Sight At Time of Crash

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 30 (AP)—The pilot of United Air Lines' mainliner which crashed Oct. 17, killing 19 persons, probably was charting his course by sight rather than by instruments, a federal investigating committee learned today. The plane smashed up supposedly in a storm in northeastern Utah.

Roy M. Gallagher, United's Cheyenne dispatcher, told the committee the original flight plan he helped prepare was altered at Cheyenne by Pilot E. D. Woodgerd, to call for "intermittent instrument" flying from Rock Springs, Wyo., to Salt Lake City instead of "instrument flying."

"Instrument flying," Mr. Gallagher said, "would have required the plane to have been flying at 12,000 feet over the terrain on which it crashed at 10,000 feet.

"Intermittent instrument flying is flying below the upper strata of clouds and through cloud banks at lower levels, enabling the pilot to check his course with landmarks on the ground."

Major R. W. Schroeder, vice president and manager of operations of the line, explained why ships of his company do not fly at an elevation of 15,000 feet or more, far above the mountain ridges. Major Schroeder said that high altitudes brought hazards such as unpredictable storms and ice.

Diplomacy

(Continued from Page 1)

vention Sub-Committee should not be looked at through a microscope but through field glasses.

As far as intervention is concerned, the strangest aspect of yesterday's tug-of-war is that it is now the U. S. S. R. which seems to want to delay solution of Spanish war volunteer problems. All other eight powers were ready to accept the resolution which would enable the British to approach the Spanish Government and the Insurgents with a view to obtaining their cooperation in withdrawing volunteers.

But Russia was still unprepared to grant belligerent rights until the last volunteer had left. It offered to abstain from this section of the resolution while accepting the rest. Herr von Ribbentrop, arguing that he could see no difference between abstention and opposition, would not agree.

He and Count Dino Grandi of Italy decided to make another bid for exclusion of the U. S. S. R. realizing that Moscow was too far away to be able to seriously interfere with the exercise of belligerent rights if the western powers granted them.

But diplomatic observers see this as only one move in a bigger game. At the same time it is regarded as significant that the U. S. S. R. no longer seems in a great hurry to get Italians out of Spain. It is reliably declared that the reason is the Loyalist Government now has more airplanes, tanks and so on than it can use. What the Government needs today, it is stated, is more experts, not munitions. Too early withdrawal of the Russian technicians might, it is thought, be inconvenient for the Republicans.

Meanwhile, progress in the Non-Intervention Sub-committee is unmistakable, though slow.

Soviet Exports to Spain Show 10-Fold Increase

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (AP)—Official trade figures for the first nine months of 1937 last night disclosed a ten-fold increase in Soviet exports to the Loyalist portion of Spain over the same period last year.

Russia shipped 441,220 tons of goods to Spain in the first three-fourths of the present year, as against 44,210 tons in the corresponding period of 1936.

The 1937 shipments were valued at 88,371,000 rubles ($17,464,624 at the official Russian parity of 5.06 rubles to the dollar); those in 1936 at 20,036,000 rubles ($3,959,683).

Russian imported from Spain only 17,303 tons of lead and 26,621 tons of fruit. The country's exports included 85,739 tons of foodstuffs, 7861 tons of motor vehicles, including tractors; 163,841 tons of oil products; 105,283 tons of coal; 16,687 tons of cotton; 30,802 tons of fertilizer and 10,012 tons of pit props.

More Rural Power Called Beyond Company's Means

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 30 (AP)—The New York State Electric & Gas Corporation attributed to a "lack of sufficient funds" its inability to construct more rural electrification lines in the 28 upstate counties which it serves.

The explanation, presented by Vice-President G. A. Strain at a Public Service Commission hearing, recently, brought the observation from Commissioner Maurice R. Burrit that "this doesn't help out the complainants who have been promised electric service and have failed to receive it."

Additional complaints by potential customers of the utility today brought to more than 200 the number of protests received by the commission at two hearings, the first of which was held a month ago.

Security Board Gives Aged Most

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The Social Security Board said today that of $252,439,339.45 of public assistance grants to states from Feb 1, 1936, through Oct. 26, 1937, the aged received $218,780,088.74, the blind $7,538,416.89 and dependent children $26,120,833.82.

Apportionments by states included:

State	Old-age	Blind	Children
Connecticut	3,195,542	2520	...
Illinois	14,646,741	...	...
Maine	514,435	188,397	331,052
Mass.	11,729,538	191,168	1,466,097
New Hampshire	810,326	66,376	99,725
New Jersey	3,991,341	98,961	2,129,619
New York	13,988,696	244,965	1,793,049
Ohio	25,219,671	561,345	1,679,845
Pennsylvania	8,735,982	2,373,395	1,520,448
Rhode Island	725,344	...	98,628
Vermont	828,689	20,914	53,336

AS THE curtain rises on the 1938 Auto Show, watch the style-wise gather round the DOORS of the new Unisteel Turret Top Body by Fisher. It has everything it takes to OPEN the eyes of all who seek more style, more safety, more comfort and luxury

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Repeal of Parochial Law Asked

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON—A campaign to preserve complete separation of church and state in Massachusetts was started yesterday with the filing of an initiative petition to repeal the law passed in 1936 providing mandatory free transportation for children attending parochial schools.

The law compels cities and towns which provide free transportation to public schools to extend the same service to parochial schools.

Frank J. Batcheller, chairman of the American Minute Men, organized 20 years ago to block a nation-wide drive to force sectarian legislation through state legislatures, heads the list of the 10 petitioners. Mr. Batcheller said the law is a "clear violation of the principle of complete separation of the church and state."

He charged the legislation was part of a national campaign to secure governmental support or assistance for parochial schools. To substantiate his charge, Mr. Batcheller said that in a number of states laws have been passed providing free transportation, free textbooks and free supplies for parochial school children.

In Ohio, he added, several attempts have been made in the last five years to secure direct appropriation of millions of dollars for parochial schools. A new attempt will be made in 1938, he insisted.

Mr. Batcheller's organization is ready to push the initiative petition through to the people in 1938. Under the Constitution, the petitioners must obtain approving signatures of 20,000 citizens by the first Wednesday in December. If the Legislature turns down the proposal, 5000 additional signatures will place the question before the voters in the November, 1938, state election.

New Building Code For Municipalities Is Goal of Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—General revisions of municipal building codes as a result of a better knowledge of building materials may be expected during the next few years, according to the National Association of Real Estate Boards.

To give home owners and home building industry the benefit of a more accurate understanding of what constitutes sound construction, the American Standards Association, made up of national organizations and the Federal Bureau of Standards, has joined in preparing a new standard or model building code for the use and guidance of cities in rewriting their ordinances.

Due to the fact that during the last decade more has been learned about the chemistry of such materials as cement, plaster, and the plastics, and about the utility and limitations of standard materials, wood, brick, steel, and stone, the code will be simpler and better in both its technical and administrative provisions than those now in use, the association reports.

In many cities, the report states, the new code will help cut the cost of building. National trade associations, professional societies in the field, manufacturers' groups, associations representing skilled labor involved, and civic officials are joining in a study of the new code.

Carnegie Fund Honors 31 Who Proved Worthy

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30 (AP)—Thirty-one heroes in the United States and Canada, 10 of whom gave their lives in attempts to rescue others, were honored today by awards of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission.

The commission announced the award of medals for bravery and death benefits ranging from $30 to $80 a month to widows or mothers of four of those who perished as a result of their heroism.

The pensions to these four dependents amount to $2700 a year. To the parents of two of the heroes who lost their lives and the sister of another, funds amounting to $1350 were granted to be applied as the commission approves.

One of the medal receivers who was injured, was awarded disablement benefits of $565. In addition, money grants amounting to $3000 were made in six cases for educational purposes and 13 persons will receive grants totaling $11,500 for purchase of homes or "other worthy purposes." Payments of these will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for using the money have been approved by the commission. Five of today's awards went to women and girls, one of whom has passed on.

Bakers Endorse Own Bread But Find Public Uninformed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 30—The baking industry needs not so much to improve its products as to tell the public about the merits of what it already has to offer, speakers at the annual convention of the American Bakers' Association, which closed here this week, agreed.

The theme of good-will advertising dominated the speeches. It appeared in the welcoming address of Mayor Bryce B. Smith of Kansas City, himself a baker, and vice-president of the General Baking Company. The Mayor traced the decline in the business through the agitation to save wheat during the World War, propaganda for other foods in the late '20s, and activity of the Government in distributing flour in relief allotments, which restored baking to the home. Since 1929, per capita consumption of bakery products had dropped from $12.43 to $9.68, he said.

In all that time, he pointed out, there had been no concerted effort to counteract those forces. He urged a nation-wide movement to increase the daily per capita consumption of bread from five slices to six. That, he said, would use 47,000,000 more bushels of wheat a year, and give the bakers 20 per cent more business.

The bakers were assured by experts that they produced more uniform and more flavorsome bread than mother ever baked. The pie bakers were informed their products excelled home cooking.

One dissenter from the prevailing theme of satisfaction was Raymond K. Stritzinger of New York, who objected to the long, narrow loaf. The same amount of dough, he said, should be placed in a smaller, wider pan, to produce a more solid food.

"Proper pan sizes give the customer the amount of bread she thinks she is getting," he reasoned. "Remember, no woman likes to be fooled, and even less does she like to think that you think you can fool her.

"When the jam runs through the holes in your bread onto Willie's new suit, don't blame some machine; blame that long, narrow pan."

Canadian Woman Wins English Apple Contest

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 30 (CP)—Mrs. Isobel Stillingfleet of Kelowna, B. C., won the apple packing contest at the Imperial fruit show at Birmingham, Eng., this week according to word received at the Department of Agriculture.

Speed and skill were the deciding factors in the competition, and Mrs. Stillingfleet won by a good margin.

The competition was open to packers from all parts of the Empire and the Canadian entrant won over a group of British packers and girls from Australia and New Zealand. The prize for first place was a gold medal and $100.

Mr. Stillingfleet won the right to represent Canada at the contest in a stiff elimination at Vernon, B. C. Twelve girls from different apple-growing communities in British Columbia were entered, and Mrs. Stillingfleet won the trip to Birmingham by a narrow margin.

Farmers Ask Loan Of 60 Cents on Corn

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 30 (AP)—Representatives of Illinois Agricultural organizations called upon Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, today to initiate action for a government loan of at least 60 cents a bushel on the 1937 corn crop.

They dispatched an appeal to Mr. Wallace after telling the Senate agricultural subcommittee yesterday a falling cash market made a corn loan imperative.

Some of the farmers insisted the loan should be as high as $1 a bushel, but at a meeting last night they voted 30 to 1 to ask for a 60-cent loan.

The subcommittee consisting of Senators Thomas of Oklahoma, Frazier of North Dakota and Ellender of Louisiana is touring the farm belt to gauge sentiment on agricultural measures to be introduced at the special session of Congress.

The senators were told Illinois farmers were almost unanimously in favor of administration proposals for crop production control and the ever-normal granary plan. A majority of the farmers who appeared at the hearing advocated continuation of the present soil conservation program.

Australian Art Academy Forms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—After two years of controversy, artists from every state of the Commonwealth, except Western Australia, met here recently and founded an Australian Academy of Art and decided to apply for a Royal charter.

Should the charter be granted, Australia will be the second British Dominion to have a Royal Academy of Art, Canada having had one since last century.

The foundation meeting a few months ago was attended by Attorney General Robert Menzies on behalf of the Federal Government; Harold Herbert, W. B. McInnes, Will Rowell and R. H. Croll (Victoria); Sydney Ure Smith, Norman Carter and Raynor Hoff (New South Wales); Daphne Mayo (Queensland); John Eldershaw (Tasmania), and Hans Heysen (South Australia). All are names that figure in Australian contemporary art.

The academy is assured of a foundation membership of at least 44—19 from New South Wales, 19 from Victoria, four from Queensland and one each from South Australia and Tasmania.

The membership of the academy, however, will be by no means representative of Australian art movements as a whole, for it has been founded in the face of severe opposition. Artists in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide have expressed disapproval of the plan, on the ground that such an academy would stifle initiative and freedom of expression by developing into a close corporation.

Mr. Menzies, one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the scheme, refused to lose hope, and his persistence has given the academy a start. Its most important work, so artists agree, will lie in bringing about harmony among the various groups, and in building up a prestige which will enable it to speak for the artists of Australia as a whole.

One of its first proposals is to hold exhibitions in Sydney, Melbourne, and possibly Canberra. This will be impossible however, without substantial assistance from the Government.

National Milk Week Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 30—Wisconsin's 180,000 dairy farms produced nearly 11,000,000,000 pounds of milk last year, Gov. Philip F. La Follette pointed out in a proclamation designating Nov. 14 as National Milk Week. Governor La Follette declared that splendid dairy herds and grazing lands have made Wisconsin the leading state in production of milk and had made dairying the key to agricultural stability and prosperity.

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Queen Mary	Nov. 3	Cherbourg	Nov. 8	Nov. 2 8:00 pm	Nov. 3, 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	Nov. 9	Nov. 4, 4:00 pm	Nov. 4, 8:00 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Nov. 11	Nov. 6, 4:00 pm	Nov. 6, 8:00 pm
Maunalei	San Francisco	Nov. 23	Nov. 18 4:00 pm	Nov. 18 8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Nov. 24	Nov. 19 4:00 pm	Nov. 19 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	Nov. 6	Nov. 1, 4:00 pm	Nov. 1, 8:00 pm
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Nov. 13	Nov. 8 4:00 pm	Nov. 8 8:00 pm
Lurline	San Pedro	Nov. 14	Nov. 9 4:00 pm	Nov. 9 8:00 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

The House On Indian Mound

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Milwaukee

Dog Prairie, the British called the place. But it is the more euphonious French equivalent that has remained —Prairie du Chien. You will find it that way today on the map of Wisconsin: a town that drew its vigorous early life from the Mississippi River, a town that may again rise on the tide of river commerce. Today its chief claim for notice is its past, a past that glows not only in dusty volumes but in a house; the House on the Mound.

At the mouth of the Wisconsin River, close by the spot where Father Marquette discovered the Mississippi in 1673, there is an elevation on that river's east bank, 20 feet high on a 200-foot base, raised by a prehistoric race known as mound-builders.

Here was erected a log stockade that, on June 19, 1814, was named Fort Shelby, and here the American flag was raised for the first time over any building in what is now Wisconsin.

This ancient Indian burial mound was the scene of one of the largest peace conferences ever held with the Indians. In 1825, Governor Lewis Cass and General William Clark arranged a meeting that was attended by 2000 Indians representing nine nations, a meeting that ceded no land and established only boundaries.

Built by Astor's Agent

Six years later a new Fort Crawford was built further down the river, and the old site was acquired by a confidential agent of John Jacob Astor who had been sent to Prairie du Chien to assume direction of the American Fur Company's interests in the territory that extended north to the British boundary and west to the Red River.

Development of trade, particularly in furs, had made Prairie du Chien in 1830 the center of the inland water route from Canada to the Gulf. For over 100 years the town was the most important settlement of white men in the upper Mississippi valley.

Astor's agent, a man of great energy and executive ability, was Hercules Louis Dousman, then 26. When he arrived at the lonely Mississippi River outpost in 1826 he was just 26 years old. His ability to direct and organize soon made him virtual governor of this vast, uncharted region, peopled with scores of warring Indian tribes. A map that he drew, without instruments, was later found to be accurate within 25 miles, while early voyageurs' maps erred up to 300 miles.

Hercules Dousman was always friendly in his relations with the Indians, who never doubted his honesty. He acted always in the interest of peace.

A Financial Leader

Dousman was immensely successful in his business. Foreseeing the importance of river transportation, he helped finance various steamboat lines, himself owned five steamers. Amassing a private fortune, in return he supported generously every worthy activity, civic and private. As history dims his many accomplishments, there stands today, undimmed, the mansion he built in 1843 on the Indian mound over the site of old Forts Shelby and Crawford, the mansion known today as Villa Louis.

It was constructed in a somewhat extended version of the southern mansion existing today along the James River. The cornice is an adaptation of Colonial motifs, the fenestration straightforward. After Colonel Dousman's passing in 1868, Mme. Dousman remodeled the house after a manner architects term Hudson River Bracketed, adding the glassed-in porch that extends around three sides.

The architecture arouses no enthusiasm from architects today, and the rocaille furnishings cause purists to turn away. But it is of much interest that Colonel Dousman built the house and at a time in a place where its discovery by the unwarned river traveler was akin to coming suddenly upon a glowing Ankor Wat in the jungle. It truly seemed a baronial mansion in the wilderness, surrounded as it was by a 4500-acre estate, feudal in its self-sufficiency.

Mme. Dousman called it Chateau de Brilliante, and it was a poor day when passing steamboats did not stop at the Dousman dock to discharge or take on passengers.

Today there are no packets to stop. The river has lost its traffic to the railroad trains that hoot derisively along its banks and to the automobiles that spurn the old ferry and speed across on a new steel bridge. But the House on the Mound is still a Chateau Brilliante. The Dousman family, long removed from the little river town, has restored its glory for all to see.

Inside the House

The wide central hall bisects the house, the west end opening on a lawn rolling down to the Mississippi. In the library an oil portrait of Colonel Dousman hangs over the mantel, flanked by two bronze George Washington lamps. Mme. Dousman's parlor, restored completely in the period of a century ago, contains what is probably the first piano in Wisconsin, with music folios dated 1820 and 1850. The carved furniture is upholstered in the original horsehair. The original carpet is a bold tapestry design in rose and cream. Bedrooms on the second floor contain furniture of immense size, made of costly woods in elaborated baroque designs peculiar to the period. That in the west bedroom is of carved rosewood.

Other rooms in the house, including the kitchen, are still in the process of restoration, so are many of the outbuildings, such as Colonel Dousman's office building, the private school, the ice house, dairy, preserve room, laundry, billiard room, and barns. Restoration of the original landscaping and old gardens with artesian fountains is under the direction of Prof. Franz Aust, head of the University of Wisconsin horticultural department.

Mrs. Violet Dousman Young of St. Paul, granddaughter of the colonel, first conceived the idea of restoring the House on the Mound, now known as Villa Louis. This resulted in the deeding of the property by the family to the city of Prairie du Chien in 1935. Another granddaughter, Virginia Dousman Bigelow, also of St. Paul, has given financial aid and her services as a professional decorator to make the old rooms perfect in every detail.

The entire estate, known now as Dousman Municipal Park, will, when complete, preserve for the future the way of life of the West's first millionaire. Opened in the spring of 1936, some 10,000 people visited it during that year.

Wisconsin Conservation Department

Reminiscent of the years when traffic in furs was the major frontier business, the Dousman Mansion at Prairie du Chien has recently been restored to its former appearance, with many of its original furnishings, having been presented to the public by descendants of Hercules Louis Dousman, who built it in 1843. The hall which extends through the house is shown at the top left, and next to this appears a bed and sofa of carved rosewood in one of the chambers. A view of the library and the dining room is at the left, below, the inlaid rosewood furniture covered with red satin. The carpet has a gray base, with flowers in red and yellow on a black background. At the right below are two examples of fine mahogany furniture of 1850-60. These show the progressive development of factory-made products of those decades

Individual Craftsmanship

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To wheels and belts, levers and gears, we are indebted for producing articles of contemporary decoration, for cutting our chairs and tables, shearing our surfaces, polishing our façades. They are marvelous extensions of man's genius, these machines. Although we are prone to think of them as coldly impersonal, they are, nevertheless, built to express man's ideas and are marvelous evidences of his genius, directed to mass production.

But in a few of our possessions we desire the personal, intimate touch. Table silver, both flat and hollow, is one of the most satisfactory forms with which to satisfy this desire. The aesthetics of the table give the ultimate flavor to hospitality and when we are alone, save us from being crude in our acceptance of the three-meal-a-day routine which so easily degenerates into "snatching a bite."

An Old World Craftsman

Among our contemporary artist-craftsmen in silver is Peer Smed, by birth a Dane but by citizenship and residence an American. He likes to have you sit down in his leisurely studio. It is medieval in aspect not because he wishes it to be picturesque or theatrical, but because, having lived all his life in a traditional atmosphere, he feels at home among antique, hand-wrought woods, massive metal hinges and crimson damasks. He wishes you to tell him where you were born; what kind of landscape is dear to you; what flowers grew in your childhood garden, and what you do now.

Then he will suggest a motif for the pieces you want him to design. It may be wheat if you claim citizenship in Kansas; or corn, if you love to hear it crack on July days in Iowa's hot fields; or cacti if you thrill to the Southwest; or oak leaves if you spring from New England; or orchids if you have a Park Avenue penthouse in America's metropolis.

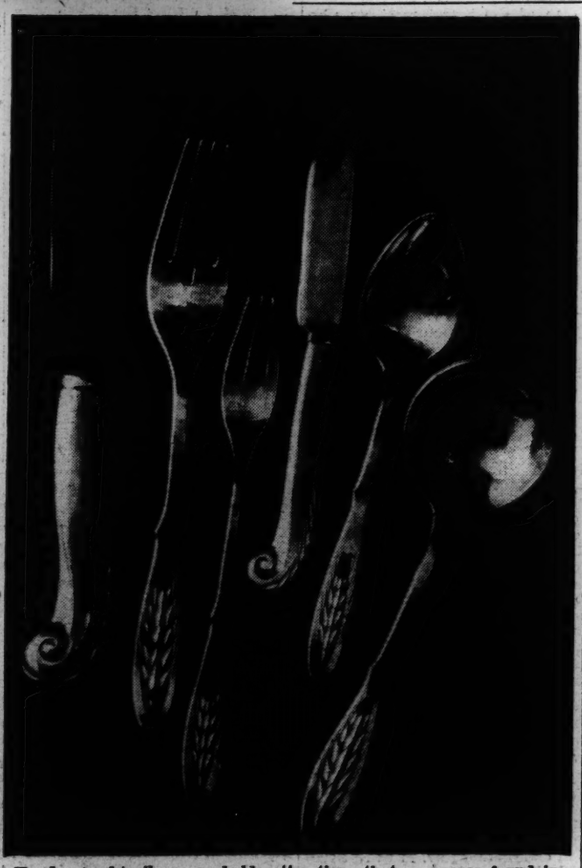
Having chosen the theme, Mr. Smed will avoid using it identically on each piece but will employ some harmonized variations, such, for instance, as is shown in the flat silver illustrated on this page, where the wheat grows erect on the spoon handles but curves windily around the knife handles.

Except with the permission of his clients he does not repeat, in designs for other customers, the special forms and motifs which he has originated for one. So a family may obtain from him pieces that will always remain unique.

A True Artist

With the feeling for design which is essential to creative artists, Mr. Smed unites delicacy and perfection of workmanship. Apprenticed at 13 years to the Danish court jeweler Michelson, and schooled in long hours at the bench, he has that faithful patience which is the soul of fine craftsmanship. In his workshop a silver vessel is beaten out from the flat sheet of metal, modeled and decorated by one artist. There is no division of labor such as characterizes much modern technique, wherein one artisan specializes in putting on handles, another in shaping covers, another in modeling spouts.

He rightly believes that the craftsman who molds a sheet into a beautiful form, pre-visioned by him from the beginning, puts into it something of the best in himself, and this it is that speaks to those who find pleasure in the piece. Mr. Smed finds his inspiration in natural forms, things that grow. This is evident not only in his decorative motifs but in his shapes, which curve like petals or loom like buds, or flare like flowers. His world is withdrawn from modern impulses and blooms in a garden of the imagination.



Hand-wrought silverware holds attractions that are never found in the product of the machine, as it combines the tastes of the designer and the skill of the craftsman. Individuality and the appeal of personality are felt in these works of Peer Smed, the petal bowl and the calyx fruit cup above being characteristic productions of his. The wheat designs on the group of flat ware are examples of other articles suited to a special customer's desires.

If you live in an oldish house, with very high ceilings that make your furniture look low and squat, try painting the ceiling a darker color than the walls. This will aid greatly in apparently "lowering" your ceiling.

A New Book On Old Silver

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

One of the major pleasures of collecting comes from the acquaintance with dealers of long experience and reliable character, whose long attention to special subjects has given them rich stores of unfamiliar knowledge which they enjoy sharing in quiet chats when business lulls allow such leisure. Then the fortunate visitor gains treasurable facts and hints, and occasionally choice reminiscences and intimate opinions that are often prized far more than things he may have acquired from a dozen books.

It is a somewhat similar privilege that is felt in reading the pages of Seymour B. Wyler's "The Book of Old Silver," which Crown Publishers of New York have just issued at $2.75. This pleasure is found particularly in the first 13 chapters, which are made up for the most part of comment on the different classes of forms in which the white metal was fabricated, especially in England and America.

A Complicated Topic

One of these chapters explains English hall-marks, a subject made a bit involved by occasional changes in governmental regulations between the 1330's and 1890. Many readers will value highly the incidental matter that drifts through the text, as this long-time dealer casually notes things we are delighted to learn.

No doubt, makers' names are of prime importance in his business, but they figure but little in these chapters, a fact that at once sets the book apart from most others in its category. Instead, numerous bits of welcome information are introduced, that enliven interest in the subject broad and clarify stylistic development.

The social custom of serving hot non-alcoholic beverages extended greatly the uses of silverware, and we are made aware that chocolate, coffee and tea all came to be known in England in the same decade—1649 to 1658 What this meant to the trade of silversmiths one quickly realizes after noticing how large a portion of all the old silver one meets relates to these products of the tropics.

Stimulated Demand

"Services" came to be in general demand by all who could afford them, and no end of designers' taste and workman's skill were embodied in their production. In fact, the full course of decorative styles during 200 years may be traced in the shapes of the pots made through the period. Sugar and salt and condiments account for another group of containers, social customs also affecting the uses of those materials.

Flatware played but a small part in the trade until after 1800, spoons and knives being the leading items. The familiar query about the first use of table forks is not wholly answered here, but it is made clear that using the fork when eating was news in England in 1620. It seems incredible that as late as that, people of the best table manners were holding meat or what-you-will with the left fingers while the right hand cut it. Not until the 1700's were forks in common use in England, and until 1730 they were made of two, three or four prongs, which disposes of the impression that the more prongs the later the date.

Such are typical incidental sidelights in course of the 100-odd pages these chapters cover. Further text surveys silversmithing in Great Britain and on the Continent, about two thirds of the volume showing some 20,000 marks found on silver and Sheffield plate in all those countries. This is an appalling number, and a brief attention leads to the impression that one should be schooled in the matter to consult intelligently all the listings. Still, here they are—American and British and Continental—and so far as I know, no such assembly of them has been made before in a single volume. About 100 illustrations show representative examples of all periods and of several countries.

Modern Rugs Of Many Lands

New York

At the Metropolitan Museum there is a large display of contemporary rugs and carpets, showing present trends in design and weaving, as appear in the productions of the leading manufacturers and designers of 13 countries. This is the fifteenth in a series of industrial art shows organized by the museum since 1917, in keeping with a provision of the museum's charter which specifies "the application of arts to manufactures and practical life" as a fundamental aim on the institution. Last year the show was devoted to contemporary silver, but was relatively small. This time the museum has selected from a wealth of material which by nature requires a more spacious showing. Not only are there the products of 13 countries, but 158 designers and manufacturers are represented.

One goes to this show knowing that, while it may not be one of the fine arts he is to see, it is an art which affects a fundamental feature of home decoration, and one which is undergoing much revision in the hands of present-day designers. However, it is not only a demonstration of fresh designing for rugs and carpets, but a show of fresh developments in the technique of woven, knotted and sheared floor coverings, many of the results of which are delightful. One of the striking features in the variety and richness of the effects obtained with simple colored rugs in which the decorative features are developed entirely by cropping or shearing.

No Novelty

America has already had opportunities to judge the merits of modern rugs in abstract designs that belong in contemporary rooms. Much of the invention so far used in this field has been far from reassuring, due largely it would seem to the fact that conventional abstract forms have lent themselves far too easily to inferior adaptation. The present exhibition has been arranged under the able direction of Mr. Richard F. Bach, Director of Industrial Relations, who has passed up most of the cheaper tricks of designing in selecting the works displayed. One of the most interesting trends in the exhibition is shown in the use of naturalistic forms suggesting seaweed, ferns and similar objects, while a fish is subtly used in one attractive piece displayed. Of geometric forms there is of course a generous variety, designers using them with wide resourcefulness and taste. This is true both of the woven pieces, which are presented in many refreshingly original patterns, and also of the hand-knotted variety.

France, for instance. In the handsome rug of diamond-lattice pattern overlaid with sprigs of flowers, designed by Mme. Max. Vibert, France carries on the best traditions of her ancient Aubusson looms, with a modern elegance and gaiety. Denmark, whose Frances van Hall has designed the exquisite white knotted-rug of crisply sheared geometrical forms has brought a distinction to rug making which it is easy to recognize in the display. Perhaps the freest, and at the same time most elegant, expression, is that found in the English product of the Royal Wilton firm, designed by Marion V. Dorn, a large rug with brown fern-like forms thrown across a soft gray field.

Both Hand and Machine Work

This exhibition does not set apart hand and machine projects, as Mr. Bach has pointed out. Unique pieces and those produced in quantity to the same model appear side by side. Nor is the grouping of pieces according to the countries of origin, which has not been possible because of the varied sizes and colors of the rugs. The general result so far as showmanship goes, however, is delightful, and the rugs themselves are almost without exception appealing.

The display emphasises a new respect for the "inherent qualities of material," shown in the numerous experiments with textures, yarns, fibres and dyes, which are the products of modern art's new creative enthusiasms. But the really fortunate thing about this striking venture in industrial art sponsorship, is the nice balance of taste which is preserved through it all. There is not a garish affected note.

Among the 13 countries contributing work to the display, Sweden, France, Germany, England and the United States are especially prominent, both on account of the numbers and the vigorous designs of their exhibits. Others are Czechoslovakia, Denmark and Holland, which are notable especially for their use of the relief technique; Italy, Switzerland, Poland, Austria and Finland.

C. B.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

The Extra-Curricular Activity — As a Teacher

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Valuable Experience Gained Outside of Class Periods

Reality of Such Experience Challenges the Schools to Greater Vigor in Classroom Subjects

Saving Our Schools
Twenty-fourth of 52 Articles

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A "junior democracy" is developing in the high schools of the country. The movement to give teen-age boys and girls in secondary schools greater responsibility in school activities is making modern high schools proving grounds for citizenship.

Moreover, it is expected that the training which students are now getting in these extra-curricular activities will not only stand them in good stead when, as adults, they take their part in community life, but it is believed by many teachers that this training in a school democracy will fit them eminently for carrying forward the democratic processes in national and local government.

In the last few years there has been an unprecedented growth in enrollment and attendance in high schools and a noticeable eagerness on the part of the boys and girls to shoulder responsibility and to take a hand in the serious activities of the school. High schools today are bulging with pupils in overcrowded rooms, some of them coming to school because they could not find work, others coming because all their friends are coming. The very fact that "everybody's boy and girl" goes to high school makes the place a cross section of the population and an actual democracy of youth.

Students Participating

The dictator type of teacher control which characterized the school of decades ago is being replaced by student participation in managing the activities in the school community. These activities, moreover, are becoming so far-reaching and provide so many actual life situations that some educators, watching the changing scene, have concluded that the day is coming when the "activities" will be the backbone of the curriculum.

In other words, a genuine forum discussion of a current vital topic may be considered more important than a textbook lesson in civics, a project for planting bushes near the entrance more practical than a lesson in botany, a program for seeing that fellow students obey the traffic laws more vital than textbook learning in duties of the city council.

The kind of activities which have been added since the early glee club and debating society crept into the schools has a very wide range. Students are now co-operating with the teachers in establishing very useful and practical projects, which give them unusual opportunities to exercise control in problems which are directly concerned with the moral, cultural and intellectual aspect of the school.

In large city high schools, for instance, student government councils are responsible for publishing a newspaper which sometimes makes even the city paper take notice. They conduct forums in which boys and girls discuss problems vital to themselves. They set up safety campaigns and have their own student committees encourage law enforcement. They set up employment bureaus to help fellow students get part-time work while in school. They have projects for beautifying the school grounds. For the orientation of new enrollees they prepare handbooks containing rules and regulations for the home room, the lunch room, corridors and study halls.

The Kinds Of Activities

They plan the assembly meetings where usually the whole school meets for special entertainments, lectures, plays, musical programs and so on. They control the athletics of the school, scheduling games with other schools. They sponsor motion-picture shows, put on school dances, supervise ventilation in school buildings, maintain a vocational department, run a second-hand bookstore, appoint a student catch-up committee to help their backward fellows, look after sanitation, advise on investing funds, finance orchestras, bands and debating clubs.

It is, of course, all too true that not every high school does all of these things; but these are the kinds of activities in which the students are taking a great responsibility. Since the last convention of the National Association of Student Officers replies have come in to a questionnaire which asked what the students felt they needed most and wanted most. The answers, according to C. C. Harvey, executive secretary, indicate that what the students are appealing for at the present time is more co-operation from the teachers.

More Forums and Better Newspapers

Furthermore, the answers show that the trend is toward more forums and better newspapers. The forum idea is probably the newest means of broadening student government. High school boys and girls are just recently indicating that they want an opportunity to meet in small groups and do more discussing among themselves of problems which are vital to them. Their objectives usually are to understand present-day social problems, to get away from the formal classroom procedure and to get practice in thinking and talking in groups.

These groups which are springing up are variously titled. Most of them are held as extra-class programs of school activities. In New Haven, Conn., a group calls itself the "World Affairs Club." In Rochester, N. Y., the youngsters have banded together in a "Social Science Forum." Sometimes they import speakers or ask teachers to act as leaders, but often the students rely upon themselves for leadership and participation. They discuss subjects like these: "Have parents a right to their children's earnings?" "Should young folks expect a living from the government?" "Unemployment and Youth" and "When are we educated?"

In spite of the fact that during the depression many activities were curtailed because of lack of funds, the school newspaper not only marched on but grew and developed, it is found. More papers were launched and very few discontinued. A large high school newspaper staff has a very formidable array of editors, reporters, business managers, who get a certain amount of practical experience in journalism. The newspaper turns out to be a close connecting link between the town and the school. All kinds of business firms give the boys and girls advertisements ranging all the way from automobile factories and woolen mills to the confectionery store around the corner.

Good Practice

High school newspapers have grown from small leaflets to newspapers which carry 10 or a dozen sheets, discuss world news and publish student editorials indicating interest and knowledge in vital community problems. Some of the most outstanding ones like the "Montgomery Siren" in West Virginia, the "Chatterbox" in Danville, Va., the "York High Weekly" in York, Penna., and the "Evanstonia" in Evanston, Ill., have become business enterprises. Very expressive titles have been adopted by some of the newspapers like "Broadcaster," "Spotlight," "Leader," "Arrow," "Eagle" and "Dispatch."

Many students who have had a hand either on the editorial staff, the reportorial staff, or who had some job in the business end of the school's newspaper stand ready to attest the value of this experience, often placing it above that of a regular curriculum study.

Handling Own Traffic Problems

One of the most recent activities which students are shouldering in a big way is that of "safety." There was a time when all high school students either walked or "biked" to school. Now it is nothing to see many automobiles drive up and unload students in the morning, or to see all kinds of cars parked out around a big city high school waiting for their drivers to finish their studies and go home again.

Hearing much about safety education, accident prevention and other problems incident to the multiplication of automobiles on the highways of the nation, high school students have taken it upon themselves to do something about safety in their own high school communities. In fact, safety has become one of the most popular extra-curricular activities in the more progressive high schools of the country.

In Evanston, Ill., for instance, the Evanston Township High School has its safety council which aims to "maintain a safe school environment, to foster a safety morale within the school, and to develop those attitudes which lead to intelligent self-direction in safe living."

Every Pupil Is a Member

The council is an all-school organization. Its activities are financed by the home rooms, and each home room has two representatives on the Central Safety Committee, one from the room council and one appointed by the home room director. Every pupil in school is an associate member of the Safety Council and every pupil who takes a part in carrying on the safety program becomes an active member.

One of the most significant projects of the Safety Council is the series of illustrated safety talks given by pupils of the school each semester to the entire student body in groups of about 700. Other activities are the Safe Drivers' School, held every other year with the co-operation of the Evanston Police Department.

The safety program at the Evanston Township High School includes other activities which are not directly administered by the Safety Council itself. The student traffic patrol and traffic court, operated by the senior and junior home room councils, are affiliated with the Safety Council. Students are thus taking into their own hands the student offenders of traffic laws. The council plays an important part in the safety program of the community.

A further development in this increased responsibility which students in American high schools are undertaking is seen in the recent launching of a new magazine called "Student Life," which is the official publication of the National Honor Society and of the National Association of Student Officers. It is to be published eight times during the school year by the department of secondary school principals of the National Education Association.

As a Clearing House

The magazine is to be a clearing house, so to speak, of all student activities in high schools throughout the country. Through their contributions to the magazine, the students are expected to offer their views regarding problems and activities, so that they may contribute to school improvement and the enrichment of student life. The first issue came out in October, and is edited by C. C. Harvey.

The attitude of many students in the movement in high schools for more student management is well expressed by Ralph Ritchie, student in the Charleston High School of West Virginia, and president of the West Virginia Co-government Association. He said, "I believe that we all realize that as high-school students we are not yet able to fully assume the responsibilities of self-government. Our aim should be to hold as much responsibility for the control of the school as we show ourselves able to use wisely and well. Student participation in the control of the school should aim at the co-operation of the student body with the faculty and administration."

Monday's article will run in the news columns

Student Activities Are Teaching Boys and Girls Some of the Really Important Things They Are Learning in School — Responsibility, How to Live Together, Observation, etc. Above—At the Evanston Township High School, Evanston, Ill. The Student Council, Composed of Representatives of the Student Body, Who Discuss and Act on Problems of Student Life. Center—At the Cooley High School, Detroit, the Students Broadcast Daily Notes and Happenings of the Day to Students in Study Halls and Classrooms. Below—Members of the Student Council at Cooley Having a Lesson in Safety. Safety Instruction Is One of the "Extras" That Is Perhaps as Essential to Modern Education as the Subjects Traditionally Included in the Curriculum

School Goes to the Teachers

Helps Them Improve Methods While Still on the Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

Schoolteachers are going to school, or rather the school is going to the schoolteachers, under a plan worked out at Northwestern University here. Classes are held on late afternoons and Saturdays right in the country or small town schoolhouses. The teachers who teach the teachers are members of Northwestern's faculty, who are sent out from the school to points in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana.

Some 2000 schoolteachers have profited from this instruction during the past year according to Ernest O. Melby, dean of Northwestern's school of education. The teachers receive credit just as they would in residence at Evanston and at the same time have the advantage of working with an instructor in the midst of their own school problems.

The main idea of this type of extension work is to "help teachers improve on the job," to keep them from slipping into a rut in their teaching methods, Dean Melby explained. In other words, the old idea of educating teachers and then letting them get along the best way they can after they have landed a job in the public school is passing, it is found. If teachers are to remain lively individuals, able to capture and maintain the interest of their pupils, they need to keep in touch with the newest methods in teaching and know what the latest progress in schoolroom management is, it was explained. They must not slump too much into being absorbed with reports, routine business, counting of supplies and so on.

Actual Situations Discussed

But these afternoon classes and Saturday lessons for the teachers are by no means formal lectures on how the "higher-ups" would do the teaching job, Dean Melby pointed out. They resolve themselves, more or less, into discussions of specific problems in the teachers' own schoolrooms. Actual situations which have arisen with the pupils in respect to a given lesson are brought out into the open, and freely commented upon by the director of the course.

"Democracy in education," "curriculum," "education diagnosis," "school and community," "fundamentals of education," "guidance," "activities program" are some of the courses offered. Others are formulated to meet the special needs of some particular group of teachers.

"The course is made to fit the people who take it," said Dean Melby. "Instead of the content of the course being pre-determined it is built up as the class proceeds and draws its content from the experiences and daily activities of the teachers in their classrooms. In South Evanston, for instance, teachers gather after school to meet with the instructor from the school of education and to talk over problems of the school system."

Center for Rural Teachers

Over in Michigan in three counties the rural schoolteachers drive their old model automobiles for miles to reach a center where these classes are being held. Here the Kellogg Foundation pays for the instruction and the teachers get the benefit. It is a part of the Foundation's effort to improve the education of rural school children, it was said. Some 450 teachers are now taking this training, according to Dean Melby.

The one-room and village-school teachers are visited by a representative from Northwestern, who talks over their country school problems and tries to indicate ways of improvement. Effort is being made in these Michigan counties to utilize the school building as a community center. Some new buildings have been erected with the twofold purpose of serving the children in the day time and the grown-ups in the evening. One building was described as having movable seats, a crackling fireplace where parents could congregate in the evening to pop corn, get better acquainted, and, of course, take more interest in Johnny's education.

Other centers where similar teaching is going on include Milwaukee, Rockford, St. Charles, Ill., Wilmette, and Golf—all under the sponsorship of the education department of Northwestern University.

'Not Just Hugged to Herself'

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Editor:

Reading a parent's letter just now made me feel how very slow I have been to do my share in this helpful work. I always receive so much from the experiences related in "The Parent" that I dare to hope some of my own, related (not-just-hugged-to-myself), will provide something fresh in ways and means for others with which to deal with their little ones.

We have three children in our home, a girl 14, one 13, and a boy of 8. Naturally we have passed many "hills and valleys" in our understanding and development—both of ourselves and each other. The parent's letter referred to above, spoke of the successful use of a gramophone. How heartily I can echo that phrase. We began with a tiny collapsible tin one that cost $5 when our girls were 10 and 26 months old, when it was necessary to make a three-day and four-night train trip with them. I count the joy and comfort received from that gramophone, and all the tiny nursery rhyme records that went with it, only equaled by the collapsible go-cart into which we piled one or the other or both of the children at each station where we had a stop of more than five minutes.

Later when the girls were 2½ and 3½, we took a trip for about two months in Europe. Traveling almost constantly by boat, train or motor, the gramophone did its work. How many times the hymns, played over and over, brought their own message of peace and quiet to the elders while the babies quietly played blocks or "colored" Monitor pictures on the floor. During the past several years there has been much travel, and while we now carry a regular sized portable gramophone, it hardly ever leaves us. Even a day at the beach or woods is incomplete without it. The records chosen by the children always uphold a good standard, some popular music is included, some classical, monologues (whimsical ones especially) are included in the growing precious collection. I venture to say that some of our pets are those older than the eldest child, which came from my original collection which the children have made part of their lives like their books.

Just now the two girls are interested in ballroom dancing, and the gramophone is filling a new role while they have their fill of stumbling over each other in our living room followed by the gay little son making up his own steps or mimicking theirs.

(Mrs.) C. B.

* * *

Welcoming Daughters-in-Law

Washington

Dear Friends:

I have read and enjoyed your column for a long time and want to send in a word, too.

Several years ago a contributor sent in a letter saying that although her boy was small she already had started loving her future daughter-in-law. When our older boys were younger we were often told by friends that the boys would grow up and marry, and that we would be left alone as boys always go with their wife's people. Each time we would say to ourselves that we would still have the boys and that their wives would be our daughters. We promised ourselves to try to be worthy of their love. We encouraged the boys to bring their friends home and of course we were as nice to them as we knew how.

Four years ago the older son was married, and certainly his wife is all that a very dear daughter could possibly be. I could write much about how lovely and tactful and sweet this one is to us.

Then two years ago the younger son was married. They lived at home a few weeks while their home was being made ready for them, and I had a fine opportunity of getting acquainted with the new daughter-in-law. Their home is across the street and I value her friendship a great deal. This second daughter-in-law is just as dear as the first.

There has been very little adjustment necessary, no doubt because we decided to love them years before we knew them.

I might add that we not only have these two extra daughters, but we have made friends with their parents as well. (Mrs.) L. W.

A Saturday Column

The Wonder of Common Things

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sometimes when children seem restless, perhaps before bedtime or on rainy days, the mother may interest and amuse them by starting them on the trail of investigating the common ordinary things around them. Windows, doors, stairs, lights, stoves, and other common furnishings may provide much simple education and interest.

"Mother, what shall we do now?" said little Dudley, turning from his toys and looking appealingly at his mother who was sewing.

"Let's talk about floors," said his mother, deciding the child needed quiet companionship instead of exciting games.

"Floors aren't any fun," said the boy in astonishment. "They are just to walk on."

"How many kinds of floors can you name?" asked his mother.

"Why, well, wooden floors," hesitated Dudley, "and our garage floor is made of cement."

Awakening Interest

"That is only two kinds," smiled his mother. "There are many others. Floors may be made of dirt, sand, mud, tile, steel, marble, mosaic, and glass. All over the world there are different kinds of floors."

"Tell me about them," urged the little boy, his interest aroused.

"Sometimes a wooden floor is considered a great treasure," said his mother. "I remember reading of a missionary and his wife who lived in a village far away where all the floors were made of mud. It was very hard to keep the house clean, but no one could change anything without the chief's permission. For months and months the missionary begged the chief of the village to let him have a wooden floor. It was nearly a year before the chief gave his permission, and then there was a long wait for the wood to be made ready and cut the right size. When it was finally done the missionary's little home had the only wooden floor in the village and was considered a wonderful thing."

Observation and Imagination

After the story the mother and child talked for a long time on the simple subject of floors, comparing olden ways with modern, and the kinds of floors used in different countries. Not only was the little boy vastly entertained, but his powers of observation and imagination were enlarged and his little mind led to think in wider circles.

Back of even a doorknob there is a story, a history of change and development, and it is well that children learn the wonder of common things. One boy was encouraged to make a collection of hinges, and found it exciting to search for uncommon varieties and old-fashioned styles. A little girl made a scrapbook of stoves and cooking equipment and found unusual pictures in old magazines and foreign papers. Sometimes interesting pictures of odd and antique articles used in the home long ago can be found. Trade papers and advertising matter tell the story of those same things as adapted for today's needs.

Parents may find inexhaustible material for stories by looking around them in the home, and in this way helping the children to realize the thought and work back of ordinary things such as the faucet in the sink, the key in the door and the lamp on the table.

The Stage Crew Is a Self-Governing Organization, Too, in the Cooley High School, Detroit, Michigan

From Miss Imelda's Nature-Study Notebook

XX

The Lesson Approach

Often this makes or mars a lesson, an attractive title will catch their interest. Here are a few.

Nature's plows—Earth worms
Ants' Cows—Aphis
The Squirrel's Cupboard—Pine cone
The Woodpecker's Cupboard—Acorns in wood
Houses in Trees—Oak galls
Stone Trees—Petrified wood
Apartment Houses Under the Sea—Coral
The First Paper Makers—Wasps
Honey Makers—Bees
Mary's New Dress That Grew on a Bush—Cotton
Frank's New Sweater That a Sheep Wore—Wool
Helen's New Dress That a Caterpillar Made—Silk
Putting Babies to Bed—Planting bulbs
The Fiddler—The grasshopper.

Other good subjects

Cuttings of willow, grape, etc., in soil and in water. (The children like to slip them and when they send out leaves take them home and plant them.)
Mosquitoes from egg to adult.
Toad's eggs, frog's eggs, salamander's eggs through changes to adult.
Cross sections of wood. Petrified wood, snails and slugs, feathers, dyes, cotton, silk, wool, linen.
Stars, the very common birds, and so ad infinitum.

"MISS IMELDA"

A Saturday Column

Bureau of Governmental Research

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Regents of the University of California have established a Bureau of Governmental Research on the Westwood campus here, and the first of the studies, published this month, is on southern California public welfare administration. Dr. Frank M. Stewart, chairman of the political science department, is directing the unit, assisted by Dr. George W. Bemis. A specialized library is being assembled for graduate and undergraduate students of political science.

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Spiritual Value of Education Stressed by Monmouth Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONMOUTH, Ill., Oct. 30—Declaring the function of a college is not, as many persons think, to provide short cuts to good jobs but rather to train young people in the art of living, Dr. James Harper Grier, inaugurated here Thursday as president of Monmouth College, said he thought colleges of the Monmouth type—the small liberal arts college with a religious background—were much needed today to combat excessive commercialism.

Dr. Grier, whose parents were both graduates of Monmouth, left the Presbyterian ministry after 25 years of service to take the academic post.

"There is no more apparent need in American life than continued and renewed emphasis upon cultural values," Dr. Grier said in his inaugural address. One of the most serious problems of the present, he asserted, is "the mania for technical education; the insistence of a very practical generation that young people be prepared at an early age to earn a living, and the tendency to short cuts in order to attain that end."

Dr. James Harper Grier
President of Monmouth College

Great Technical Skill

Americans have developed great technical skill, but many have neglected to develop higher qualities, he continued.

"We have developed the 'moving belt line' and the 'Bessemer process,'" he said, "but have left much to learn of the Psalmist's secret who said, 'the heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork.'

"If the pressure of our times continues to insist on a money value, and to count the worth of a diploma in dollars and cents; if public opinion continues to regiment our youth in the interests of economy and standardization, the inevitable results must be shoddy thinking and mediocre citizenship."

Education cannot be divorced from religion, Dr. Grier maintained. Religion must give it its direction.

"If our times are out of joint," he continued, "it is because we have closed our eyes to spiritual values. We have provided enough automobiles to carry our entire population on a holiday at one time.

Difficulties Pointed Out

In general agreement with Dr. Grier, Dr. Charles F. Wishart, president of Wooster College, Wooster, Ohio, and an alumnus of Monmouth, pointed out some difficulties that beset the president of the liberal arts college today.

"If he leans to the left a little," he said, "or if anybody in the faculty leans that way, or if anybody who ever graduated from his institution leans that way, he is probably being financed from Moscow! If, on the other hand, he or any of these groups leans a little to the right, he is unquestionably being financed by Wall Street."

And the chances are, Dr. Wishart added, that he is trying to move forward in a straight line and is not being financed by anybody. The finances of the liberal arts college founded under church auspices are not their strongest point these days, it appeared from what the speakers said.

Narrow Specialization

But the greatest danger to higher education, Dr. Wishart declared, was not outside criticism or insufficient financial support, but "a tendency toward narrow specialization and the mental confusion due to the innumerable ramifications of modern specialized knowledge."

Colleges try to teach too many things, he said. "You may get credit for book-keeping, making bread or planting corn. I know of one institution which gives a credit course in canoeing. These are all useful pursuits, but their relation to the cultural ideal is remote."

The need is, as Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago has expressed it, for the discovery of some great integrating force, he said.

"Not only is the religious idea central to all thinking," he said, "it is also synthetic. By that I mean that it tends to furnish a framework in which life's entire picture can be seen sanely and whole."

Fireman Training In Colleges Urged At Chiefs' Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 30—Experiences that have "singed our ears and dimmed our eyes" show that firemen must be trained and educated just like other public servants, J. Ray Pence, Chief of the Stillwater, Okla., Fire Department, told the International Association of Fire Chiefs here recently.

Chief Pence, whose work has aided in getting a course for firemen included this year in the curriculum of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater, the first course of its kind in any college, addressed the assembly on the subject of "State Fire Department Training Schools."

"The chief who does not believe in schooling and training his men," he said, "will not be a chief long. We can improve the efficiency of our departments and we can improve the quality of our men, but this improvement cannot be brought about without education. An ignorant fireman cannot last long in this day of highly specialized mechanical and industrial progress."

For University Training

Chief Robert A. Bogan of Baton Rouge, La., retiring president of the association, said there was no field in which training at public expense would be more clearly justified than in the field of firemen training.

"I hope to see state universities of all states include courses in scientific fire fighting," he declared.

Chief George B. Goff of Oklahoma City talked on "Fighting Oil Well Fires" and illustrated his address afterward by a trip for members of the association through the oil fields. A gas well was set aflame and extinguished by the method known as "shooting a well"—a process under which a sealed container of nitroglycerin is aimed directly at the base of the flame.

The War Bomb

Chief John J. McElligott of New York City urged the chiefs to press for more modern equipment and methods for handling fires from potential air raids, especially incendiary bombs.

"We need not delude ourselves into any belief that the world has come to a stopping point in the development of war implements," he said. "Therefore, it behooves us to be up on methods to combat fires from such sources."

In this connection a committee was appointed to wait upon army and navy officials to consider plans for co-operation in the event of war.

Daniel B. Tierney of Arlington, Mass., was elected president of the association, and New Orleans was selected as the next meeting place.

'Folksy' North Carolina Chief Teaches Sunday School Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's new Governor, Clyde R. Hoey of Shelby, brother-in-law of O. Max Gardner, who served the State as chief executive from 1929 to 1933, has won the distinction of being "a good mixer."

Governor Hoey, who is provided with automobile No. 1, a chauffeur and all the gasoline he wants to use, walks to work every morning. Not only that, but he speaks to everyone he meets along the way, and, if he knows him, he stops and shakes hands.

Once or twice during the day he leaves his office in the capitol, walks downtown and refreshes himself at a soda fountain. He confines himself entirely to soft drinks and has never touched a beverage containing alcohol in his life. Neither does North Carolina's "folksy" Governor use tobacco.

Since coming to Raleigh, Governor Hoey has taken charge of what has come to be the city's largest Sunday school class, at Edenton Street Methodist Church. It has more than 600 members. Asked if he would teach the class, the new executive said: "Well, I suppose so; I've been teaching Sunday school so long that it would be kind of hard to break the habit now."

So he took the class, and immediately it began to grow by leaps and bounds. Despite the cares and duties of his office, which are, of course, of sizable proportions, the North Carolina Governor takes time out to study his Sunday school lesson.

Recently, Governor Hoey presented the past master's jewel to James E. Briggs, fourth member of his family elected to preside over William G. Hill Lodge of Masons since its organization in 1865. He was presented by former Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus.

Governor Hoey gave his moral support to the movement which resulted in the payment to state employees of nearly $500,000 in salaries withheld during the depression when, for three months, in addition to 20 per cent legal cuts already imposed, the amount of 25 per cent was held out, in order that the State meet its obligations. That occurred during the administration of Governor Ehringhaus, under whose administration the State never borrowed "one cent of 'new' money." Its credit was kept at the top notch.

Governor Hoey also recommended social security legislation, which was passed by the 1937 General Assembly, and increased amounts for other worthy purposes. He was especially interested in old-age pensions and assistance for the blind, who will share in the benefits of social security legislation in this State.

The Legislature failed to follow his suggestions as to liquor which he still regards as "Public Enemy No. 1." He so announced in his inaugural address.

Wide World

Clyde R. Hoey
Governor of North Carolina

Will Aids Music Lovers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—To buy concert tickets for music students unable to afford them, Mrs. Emma Schubert Brister bequeathed $1000 to the Women's Committee of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Radio Planned To Show Work Of Chicago Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 30—With the admitted purpose of "building up an attitude of friendliness" toward the Chicago school administration, rather than to extend education, a series of radio programs to be sponsored by the board of education has been outlined by Dr. William H. Johnson, superintendent of schools. The plan as outlined is to be 75 per cent entertainment, 10 per cent educational, and 15 per cent informative. The desire for the use of the radio in the school curriculum grew out of the "radio school" experiment when Chicago schools were closed in September.

When the plans for the program were first announced, civic leaders and educators alike pointed to the danger of the radio as a political tool of the Chicago school administration rather than a medium of education. With civic organizations investigating charges of political favoritism and budget manipulation by the school board, they point out that the administration is anxious to secure any possible avenue of publicity to its own benefit.

In a recent principals' meeting Dr. Johnson stated that "the plan will help to put the Chicago schools in the proper light and acquaint the public with our work." There will be no commercialization of the broadcasts and politically controversial subjects will be avoided, he has promised.

Harold W. Kent, principal of Prussing School, has been relieved of that position and assigned to handle the new program, which will include broadcasts both for parents and children. The board of education will assign three teachers to write scripts, one to handle auditions, and productions, and one as music supervisor. Acting talent is to be drawn from among high-school students at first and later from all the schools. "Broadcasters Clubs" are planned, a club for each school. Radio station experts will sit in with writers, and producers and directors of the stations will have the right to scrutinize the programs, it was decided at a conference with representatives of the radio stations.

Federal Farm Bill Opposed By Grange Bloc in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—At least one source of opposition to the impending Administration agricultural bill, which will come before the special session of Congress, will be found in the farm bloc here. This fact became apparent when the Oregon State Grange and the Oregon Farmers Union joined forces against the proposition, Peter Zimmerman, as spokesman for the two groups, sent a complete brief covering the argument to Ellison D. Smith, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

The brief concluded with the assertion that "the only safe, sane, and sensible solution of the age-old farm problem would be the enactment of the Thomas-Massingale 'Cost of Production' bill, and the Frazier-Lemke mortgage refinancing act, together with protection of the American market to American farmers."

Listed as the Pope-McGill bill, the proposed Administration program, according to the brief, would penalize the small, intensified type of successful family farming and reward the marginal and corporation farming. Further it is charged that the bill would regiment agriculture to the extent where every farmer would be forced to become an involuntary "co-operator," and the gift, exchange or receipt of farm products would be made a penal offense, even in the case of a farmer giving produce to "an immediate family relative."

Regardless of the announced intention of the bill to aid "the farmer through crop and price control," other allegations are leveled against the measure, charging that it:

"Fails to provide for guarantee of average cost of production of agricultural commodities;

"Fails to provide for protection of American markets to American farmers;

"Fails to provide for refinancing of farm mortgage indebtedness on long term, low interest credits, comparable to credit provisions in behalf of other major industries;

"Fails to provide for crop insurance against major losses;

"Fails to provide for practical administration by successful farmers, democratically selected;

"Denies the farmer the right to resort to the courts, in seeking protection against unfair and discriminatory administration, or policies determined by persons other than practical successful farmers, democratically selected;

"Removes the last vestige of privacy, in providing for federal access, even to all of the farmer's correspondence;

"Delegates legislative authority, by 'proclamation,' as to quotas, loans, benefits, etc.;

"Coerces the 'voting' (under a provision for referendum voting). Financial pressure is exerted by calling or canceling loans or other benefits. . . .

"Penalizes farmers only (under unfair agricultural practices section), and fails to provide for penalty against market manipulators, speculators, and/or wholesalers who may commit an unfair agricultural practice which might affect interstate or foreign commerce."

Botanists to Seek Rare Andean Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Dr. Thomas H. Goodspeed, director of the University of California's botanical gardens, has begun preparations for a year-long expedition to South America, in search of Andean flora. The expedition will start in September, 1938.

Tentative plans call for the party to spend its time particularly in Chile and Patagonia, and Uruguay, where unfamiliar flower and plant specimens will be sought for American gardens and parks.

The expedition is an outgrowth of the Andean exploration of a year ago, in which 7000 specimens of 2500 different species of plants were collected and sent to the university. The present venture, however, is on a much larger scale. It is being financed by the California Garden Clubs, Inc., and by an unnamed patron.

Business Seeks a Friend

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 30 (AP)—A "brand-new, streamlined, 1938-model impression of business" is needed to make friends for industry among the American public, Lewis H. Brown, president of the Johns-Manville Corporation, told the Association of National Advertisers yesterday.

Mr. Brown appealed to the advertising men to come to the aid of business management by applying to the task specialized knowledge of advertising technique and intelligent showmanship.

Making friends for industry, Mr. Brown said, is the most important job facing business leaders. Failure to do this job will jeopardize the system of private enterprise, he said.

"Business should seek," he said, "the further right to serve and grow and achieve; the re-establishment of the proper relationship with government and government with business; to bring about a clearer understanding of the functions of business so business can provide a higher standard of living, better wages and a richer, fuller life."

He urged co-operation of industrial leaders in making legitimate industrial news available quickly to the press.

Dixie's Dairying Trend Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 30—With representatives of nearly every dairy of importance in Louisiana in attendance and with several hundred thousand dollars of equipment ordered or soon to be ordered by the industry in this State, the tenth Dairy Industries Exposition, which closed here this week, is expected to have an important bearing on the dairy-farm development of Louisiana.

It was the first time the exposition has ever shown in the South. The managament made the decision because of the immense strides made in this section by the nation's $2,000,000,000 dairy industry. For Louisiana, which is still a large importer of dairy products and one of the largest condensed-milk markets in the country, the exposition had special significance, for the state only recently solved the cattle-tick problem, thus ending the days of meager development in dairy or beef-cattle directions.

Not Open to Public

The exposition was not thrown open to the general public, so the 10,000 persons who visited it were either Southern dairymen, manufacturers and distributors, or agricultural, public health and educational officials and authorities from this and other states.

There were visitors from 40 states and six foreign countries. From Louisiana State University, which has been impressively stressing dairy possibilities, came more than 100 students and professors. Sixteen other colleges sent teams to take part in the contests—Connecticut State College, Cornell University, University of Illinois, Iowa State College, Kansas State College, Massachusetts State College, Michigan State College, University of Minnesota, Mississippi State College, University of Nebraska, Ohio State University, Purdue University, South Dakota State College, University of Tennessee, Texas Technological College and University of Wisconsin.

There were also many visitors from the National Association of Retail Ice Cream Manufacturers, Inc., which met in, New Orleans, and from the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers and the International Association of Milk Dealers, both of which met in Dallas, Texas.

$1,000,000 in Exhibits

The exhibits ranged from a bottle cap to a 20-ton bottle-washing machine. About $1,000,000 of exhibits were on display, and the cost of staging the exhibition was roughly put at $500,000. To many of the visiting dairymen of the South, the new equipment, the new methods, the new sanitation and the new economies were a postgraduate course in dairy operation.

With the development of dairy farms in the South, it was pointed out by many county agents that there are large possibilities for the condensed milk industry, which will absorb the surplus not needed for the milk, butter and ice cream trade.

Many ice cream manufacturers announced their intention of re-equipping their plants with modern machinery of the type shown at the exposition.

Bar Group Named To Uphold Courts

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Arthur T. Vanderbilt, president of the American Bar Association, announced last night his appointments to the association's special committee on "proposals affecting the Supreme Court of the United States."

He said Sylvester C. Smith Jr., of Phillipsburg, N. J., would continue as chairman of the enlarged committee. His associates will be Judge Edward J. Daly of Hartford, Conn.; David A. Frank of Dallas, Texas; Robert Guinther of Akron, Ohio; Elwood Hutcheson of Yakima, Wash.; Alex W. Smith Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., and Frank H. Sommer of New York.

The committee, Mr Vanderbilt said, would "continue the association's preparedness to oppose proposals which would impair the independence of the Supreme Court and other courts of the United States and to aid in the constructive solution of proposals affecting those courts."

Rowe Keeps Leadership

TORONTO, Oct. 30 (CP)—Earl Rowe, Ontario Conservative leader defeated in the Oct. 6 general election that returned the Liberal Government, will retain party leadership but will not seek election to the legislature through a by-election.

In a statement that followed a 15½-hour caucus of members-elect, Mr. Rowe recommended that the Conservative Party "give consideration to future leadership and policy at a provincial-wide convention." Meanwhile, he will direct party policy from outside the House, perhaps again as a member of the Dominion Parliament.

Western Pilgrims Landing Observed At Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE, Wash.—The breaking waves did not dash high on "a stern and rockbound coast," but it was a cold, rainy day when a band of 12 adults and 12 children landed on the shore of what was to become the city of Seattle. This was on Nov. 13, 1851.

This year, as every year, the event is celebrated with dramatic contrast between that landing of "Pilgrims" and the progress which has been made in the 86 years since. The presence of Rolland H. Denny, who was a baby in his mother's arms the day of the landing, is always a high point of the celebration.

The Denny party, who founded Seattle, came north to Puget Sound when, after crossing the plains, they learned that land in the Willamette Valley was largely taken. It proved later that this was a wise move, but nothing, on that November day, indicated that they would become prosperous as the founders of a great seaport.

They had come to the Sound in a little schooner, the Exact, commanded by Capt. Isaiah Folger of Nantucket, which was bringing gold prospectors to the Queen Charlotte Islands, to the north. This boat has since been known as the Mayflower of Seattle. Unlike the Mayflower, though, it sailed away immediately and left the small party with no alternative but to stay and found a city.

With no shelter but that of the great trees, the women gathered their children about them while the men hastily moved their supplies out of reach of the tides. This scene and many others are stressed at the celebration each year.

Bullitt Visits Home Of French Ancestors

NIMES, France, Oct. 30 (AP)—The white-bearded mayor and hundreds of citizens of this picturesque town of southern France last night welcomed William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France, back to the home of his ancestors.

While a crowd waved American flags outside the town hall, the mayor gave the ambassador a document making him an honorary citizen of Nimes.

Mr. Bullitt came at the invitation of the mayor and town council who are staging a week-end celebration of the 300th anniversary of the emigration of Mr. Bullitt's ancestors from France to America.

Greeters stopped his car on the highway outside the town and the ambassador was introduced to a number of Frenchmen named Boulet, who explained they believed they were "very distant" cousins.

The ambassador said his Huguenot forebears settled on the Potomac River, near the present site of Washington, in 1634, but Mayor Rouger added, "We always think of you as a citizen of Nimes."

Greek King Starts Tour

ATHENS, Oct. 30 (AP)—King George II sailed yesterday for Brindisi, Italy, beginning a trip of a few weeks during which he will go to Rome, Paris and London. His visit in England will be the first since he was restored to the throne of Greece two years ago.

Quick Picture Story of 1938 Plymouth

YOU MUST SEE IT! NEW LUXURY, SMOOTHNESS AND EASE OF HANDLING! TEST ITS NEW COMFORT FEATURES... DISCOVER ITS AMAZING ECONOMY!

A GREAT RECORD

You can see it today... the new 1938 Plymouth... climax to 10 years of building great cars!

The first Plymouth was built in 1928. America looked it over... drove it... bought *thousands!*

Within three years, one out of every twelve low-priced cars was a Plymouth. In seven years, *one out of every four!*

Today, *millions* make Plymouth their first choice in the low-price field. And today the new 1938 Plymouth is on display. Go see it!

PLYMOUTH'S LOW PRICE This great, new Plymouth is *priced with the lowest.* The Commercial Credit Company offers very easy payment terms through Dodge, De Soto and Chrysler dealers. Tune in Major Bowes' Amateur Hour, Columbia Network, Thurs., 9 to 10 P.M., E.S.T.

1 **Look at the Gleaming New Front End** of the beautiful, new 1938 Plymouth! You'll admire the new radiator. Fenders are deeper and sweep clear around it. The hood is long ...headlights are bigger and more efficient.

2 **The Lady is Holding** the new hand-brake. It's out of the floor and under the instrument panel. And the clutch requires 15% less pressure to operate.

3 **She's Saying There's Loads of Room.** Seats are wide and *"chair-height."* Head room, leg room and elbow room are something to marvel at! See how wide those doors are. Door-pillars and the entire body are *all steel*... welded into one solid, rigid unit.

4 **The Lady Listens** to her watch. The 1938 Plymouth is actually sound-proofed like a modern radio studio.

5 **She Relaxes...** and admires the lovely new upholstery and big, wide seats. The whole luxurious interior is Safety Styled throughout. Big airplane-type shock-absorbers and rubber body mountings block out nerve-racking jolts and road vibration.

6 **Lift the Hood...** and look at that big 82-horsepower, "L-head" engine. It's one big reason why Plymouth saves you money. Gas and oil bills are LOW! And you'll save on *every item* of upkeep!

7 **There's Fresh New Beauty in this 1938 Plymouth** —and solid value throughout. It's a big car with an all-steel body, rigid X-braced frame, and safe, sure hydraulic brakes. And Plymouth owners report 18 to 24 miles to the gallon. Today, take this big 1938 Plymouth out and put it through its paces. Learn *why* it's known everywhere as *"the car that stands up best!"* PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION, Detroit, Michigan.

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

See the 1938 Plymouth

Letter to a Harp Player

THIS letter is in the nature of an explanation and thanks. I did not ask your name the other evening and so I cannot find you to say these things in person as I would. In those last few moments, as you swung your harp over your shoulder and bowed and lifted your hat with a courtly gesture to your audience, most of it unseen, and so walked down the dingy alley out of sight, I was tempted to call after you. I wanted to explain several things that you couldn't know about and yet for which you had given me cause to be grateful.

You may not remember now the time nor the place but I will refresh your memory. You couldn't know, for instance, that one evening last week on my way home I heard a hurdy-gurdy playing down one of Boston's old side streets. I'm afraid it wasn't a very new hurdy-gurdy; it wheezed and some of the chords had a stringy, tinnish overtone. But it called back many things lodged deep in my memory of times and days past when hurdy-gurdys were romantic and in tune.

* * *

YOU WOULDN'T KNOW about all this. It was an hour or more later when your music and a last shaft of fading sunlight crept into my room together. It was strange and lovely, your music; first I thought it was another hurdy-gurdy (you will forgive me this; I am not a musical person) only this one beautifully in tune with high oboe overtones. It was then that, going to the window, I saw you. You were seated in the dirty brick-paved court of the apartment house across the way—a smallish man in a dark suit and a derby under which your white hair escaped like a foam of snow. It was a real harp you were playing, and in addition to that you managed an accompaniment on a gourd-like instrument that emitted a high thin tone as true as sunlight, as cool as frost.

I could not identify all the pieces you played. Some Mozart, familiar opera tunes and one or two more modern things, I think. There were pauses in between for a raised window or two with coins flung out to ring on the pavement at your feet. Your smile and raised hat to each of these contributions somehow mitigated the ignominy of such as you scrambling for coppers. These were not alms, but tribute, tribute to artistry—and Mozart.

* * *

A FEW MINUTES later the man in the blue suit with the carnation in his buttonhole came down the alley. He must have heard your music from the corner. He sat down near you on the curbstone and lowered his face into his hands as one does when listening intently. He did not move through the whole of the *Sonata quasi una Fantasia*. When it was over he raised his head and said, "Bravo, maestro, bravo!" You rose and bowed to all sides of the house.

It was then that I came down with my camera. The light had pretty well gone but I felt certain I could still get what I wanted. So I knelt down and took a picture—the ash cans, the man with the white carnation, and you, maestro. You were playing "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes," and when it was over the man and I offered our tribute. You thanked us (did I detect the hint of a German accent?) and the man asked you to play it again only without "that funny instrument you're blowing into." I thought I felt a slight withdrawal in your manner at the mention of "funny instrument," but you smiled and shook your head. He insisted. You shook your head again. "No, I could not," you said and proffered him his coin.

"Go ahead, let's have it with it then." The carnation was easily pleased.

So we had "Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes" again while I tried another picture to make sure. It was then that you asked me a question and I did not answer quite honestly. "Are you a reporter?" you asked. I shook my head. You see I wasn't, really, and I was afraid you might feel embarrassed if you thought I was taking your picture for a paper.

A man and a young girl joined us now. We had another soft wistful number as the light finally failed and dusk walked up the alleyway. You gathered your things to go. The man who had just come pressed something into your hand. "I didn't hear it all," he said, "but what I did hear was worth a lot more." The girl smiled shyly. You bowed to each of us in turn, shouldered the harp and started off. That was when I wanted to call you back. I wanted to ask you about yourself. You were not a street musician; you were an artist. What strange and devious road had brought you here? I wanted to ask you so many things that I will never know. And I wanted to say that for me, too, it "was worth a lot more." This is the only way now that I can say it.

J. R.

Pueblo Country

BLITHE pueblo-days, long pueblo-miles, dim pueblo-trails
That lead beyond to deeply hidden canyon,
Or high above to some bright, cherished mesa,
A quiet world of peace and air and sky,
Of patient, good endeavors, and far horizons,
Still primitive, still spacious, still inspiring,
Steeped in the blue-gray twilight,
Or the rose-gold shade of sunrise,
The purple-velvet night,
Or the sapphire-satin noon;

Far-scattered homes of adobe, close-neighbor homes of adobe,
Where tiny folk are born and reared
And taught the old traditions of the tribes,
Where women fashion from the earth the black and shiny pottery,
And men are measured by the good each one has done
To benefit his people;

Wide world, near stars, light air,
And individual wordless prayer
Prevails
Throughout blithe pueblo-days, long pueblo-miles, dim pueblo-trails.

GRACE MEREDITH

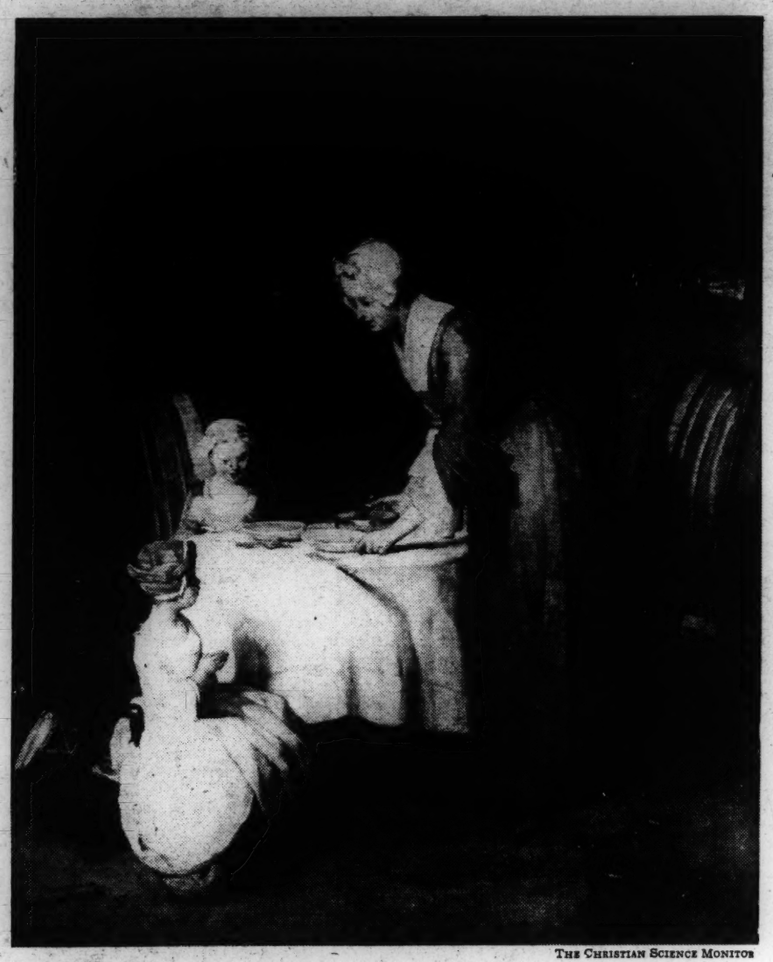
Standing a Miracle Among the Sands

WAKING at dawn, I looked out of the window. We were in a desert. On either side of the railway an immense plain, flat as Holland, but tawny instead of green, stretched out interminably. On the horizon, instead of windmills, a row of camels was silhouetted against the grey sky. . . .

There are in the desert of southern Tunisia three great oases: Gabes by the sea, a little north of that island of Djerba which is, traditionally, the classical Island of the Lotus Eaters; Tozeur, to the west of it, some seventy miles inland; and Nefta, fifteen miles west of Tozeur, the starting-point of the caravans which trade between southern Tunisia and the great oases of the Algerian Sahara, Biskra and Touggourt. These oases are all of much the same size, each consisting of some six or seven thousand acres of cultivated ground and are all three remarkable for their numerous and copious springs. In the middle of the desert, suddenly, a hundred fountains come welling out of the sand; rivers run, a network of little canals is dug. A forest of innumerable date palms springs up—a forest whose undergrowth is corn and roses, vines and apricot trees, olives and pomegranates, pepper trees, castor oil trees, banana trees, every precious plant of the temperate and the sub-tropical zones. No rain falls on these little "Edens," but the springs, fed from who knows what distant source, flow inexhaustibly and have flowed at least since the Roman times. Islanded among the sands, their green luxuriance is a standing miracle. . . .

Of the three great Tunisian oases, my favorite is Nefta. . . . The only non-Arabian feature of Nefta is its hotel, which is clean, comfortable, French and efficient. At Nefta one may live among barbarians, in the middle-ages, and at the same time, for thirty francs a day enjoy the advantages of contemporary Western civilization. What could be more delightful? . . .

The hotel is a long, low building occupying one whole side of the market square. From your bedroom window you watch the Arabs living: they do it unhurriedly and with a dignified inefficiency. Endlessly haggling, they buy and sell. It takes them half an hour to come to a compromise. On the ground white bundles doze in the sun; when the sun grows too hot, they roll a few yards and doze again in the shade. The notables of the town, the rich proprietors of palm-trees, stroll past with the dignity of Roman senators. Their garments are of the finest wool; they carry walking sticks; they wear European shoes and socks, and on their bare brown calves—a little touch entirely characteristic of the real as opposed to the literary East—pale mauve or shell-pink sock-suspenders. Wild men ride in from the desert. Some of them . . . wear smoked motor-goggles. With much shouting, much reverberant thumping of dusty, moth-eaten hides, a string of camels is driven in They kneel, they are unloaded. Supercilious and haughty, they turn this way and that, like the dowagers of very aristocratic families at a plebeian evening party.—From "Essays New and Old," by ALDOUS HUXLEY. (c. 1927 by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE BLESSING: *A Painting by J-B. S. Chardin, in the Louvre, Paris*

Chardin, a Supremely Honest Artist

ONE need have only a slight feeling for visual harmonies to respond, partially at least, to the appeal of Watteau's poetical creations, one almost must be something of a painter to understand Chardin completely. . . .

No painter can fail to respond, the moment he catches sight of that miraculous substance, that magic paste which Chardin could control with his caressing touch. And then there is his color, which glows so radiantly, so seductively and enchantingly, and which is all the same so elusive, so shy and retiring. For Chardin seems almost afraid to say what his incredibly penetrating vision discerns in the crockery and vegetables that lie on the kitchen table with the grey light of a narrow Paris street filtering in through the window. He is afraid you will think he is exaggerating. He takes infinite pains to modify and correct his statements. He sees a kind of blueness in that white pot, just where the angle is right to get a colder light than the rest, but to say blue outright would be an exaggeration; blue, yes, if you like, but ever so much modified and diminished by other colors. And yet, with all these modifications, the color is never dirty or confused; that would be the worst lie of all . . .

Chardin was a supremely honest artist, so honest that he never strained his powers in the least, never even attempted what lay outside his little territory—the territory of his own home and what fell under his contemplative gaze within that. And, cultivating so small a field, he dug very deep and explored the inmost recesses of his own visual response. He is recorded once to have gone as far as Versailles, but otherwise one must picture him as hardly budging from his house in the artisan quarter. And why should he, indeed, when it was there that he made his great discovery of all the hidden treasures of visual harmony that had lain unnoticed in the pots and pans and bread and bottles on the kitchen table. The Dutch, it is true, had already been exploring in that territory, but none, I think, had discovered quite the full range of color as well as tone that Chardin's contemplative gaze revealed. In this respect he was the first modern artist. . . .

But Chardin did not always stay in his own workroom and rearrange the objects which he put on his shelf, sometimes he went into the living-rooms, and there too he discovered the most fascinating visions—so fascinating, indeed, that he had no need, like Watteau, to protract them into an imaginary world. First of all the way that people took their place in the space of the room had at moments some special meaning which he was quick to seize, and then their gestures with all that they imply of the inner life gave him an intense pleasure. The *Benedicte*, for instance, is a tiny comedy of domestic life, almost too slight, too elusive, too trivial for literature with its descriptive analysis. And here we read at once all its subtle implications. The mother, as she helps the children, looks up suddenly to see whether the younger child is saying her grace in the proper spirit of reverence. The girl has just the puzzled, anxious deprecating gesture of a child who half fears she has got into trouble—the older girl looks down at her with the exact air of self-righteous superiority from which all younger children suffer. The very slightness of the theme makes the miracle of its exact notation all the greater.—From "Characteristics of French Art," by ROGER FRY. (New York: Coward McCann.)

THERE are two qualities which one discerns in the work of a master: exceptional insight into the characteristics of the time in which he lives, and anticipation of what is to come. J-B. S. Chardin (1699-1779) is one of the most beloved of French painters, probably because he found beauty where few of his contemporaries sought it, and in doing so revealed simple domestic life of the eighteenth century in France.

Chardin divided his attention between two kinds of subject, still-life and personal portrayal. His still-lifes have become the classics of that theme. He portrayed fruits and earthenware, kettles and glass, as sensitively and as lovingly as he did people.

This portrayal which hangs in the Louvre is one of his touching domestic scenes. It is free of the sumptuousness and modishness of Chardin's contemporaries. With what must have been courage in his day, Chardin evoked beauty not from the luxuriant and resplendent but from the unaffected. This little scene depicting a "Blessing" possesses a sentiment and poetry which is related to the French Millet and to Renoir, who both adored to portray the home life of simple folk.

Dawn

THE dawn
Like a silken shawl
Flung from the Eastern sky
Draped
A golden mantle of loveliness
Across the world.

J. H.

"Psychology, or the Science of Spirit, God"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE desire to be able to distinguish between intelligent and unintelligent living, and to choose the intelligent way, persists in the human heart. This urge has led men to try out all manner of doctrines and philosophies. With each era material fallacies appear in new dress. Just now optimistic suggestion emerges into the spotlight, clothed in popular formulas for happiness and success.

Everyone rightly wishes to be happy and successful, for these are the normal and intelligent ways of living. Unhappiness and failure are abnormal and unintelligent.

Our need, then, is not for a system of fluctuating human opinion, but for an infallible psychology that will show us how to be truly intelligent, a psychology that is susceptible of unfailing proof, that ensures permanent happiness and genuine success.

Mary Baker Eddy on page 369 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," speaks of "psychology, or the Science of Spirit, God." Christian Science is at variance with popular human systems, exposing the false belief in many minds, and revealing, as it does, the fact that, scientifically, there is only one Mind, God. Its revelation of man as the expression of God, the one Mind, arrests human will, the source of human discord, and plants our feet on the straight, safe highway of spiritual progress.

Most of us have conceded that God is good, but we have not been able to see our relationship to that good. We have thought of God as the supreme intelligence directing the universe, but have not known how to utilize the might of that intelligence on our own behalf or that of others.

We can immediately avail ourselves of the power of divine Mind. The rule of Christian Science is very simple on this point, and ensures fruitful and perfect results when it is obeyed. This rule involves the universally accepted truism that effect must be like its cause. Then man, the effect, must be exactly like his cause, divine Mind. As we think and act intelligently by reflecting Godlike qualities, happiness and success will follow as certainly as daylight reveals the landscape.

After all, one cannot possibly conceive of omnipotent Mind, the Father of man, as unsuccessful or unhappy. The Scriptures declare that God created all, "and, behold, it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). The Bible also abounds with references to God as rejoicing in His creation. As Isaiah expresses it (65:18), "Be ye glad and rejoice for ever in that which I create: for, behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy." A good God certainly would not bid His children rejoice if there were any element of evil, sorrow, or lack in the divine creation. What, then, brings these into our experience, if not our false views of creation as material, and man as something mortal and distinct from God, good? As we change our point of view through spiritual understanding, the beauties of the universe and man become apparent right at hand

False belief has always tended to disparage and limit man. The greater an individual's spiritual progress, the more intense may seem the opposition of mortal thought. Moses felt this opposition when he was called to lead the children of Israel out of bondage. He found himself parrying God's command with the retort (Exodus 3:11), "Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?" He momentarily yielded to distrust of his abilities and declared (Exodus 4:10, 11, 12): "I am not eloquent, . . . I am slow of speech, and of a slow tongue." Quickly came the reversal of these suggestions of personal sense: "And the Lord said unto him, Who hath made man's mouth? . . . have not I the Lord? Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say."

How often we find ourselves, like Moses, entertaining thoughts of self-depreciation! But, as he turned from the testimony of mortal mind and accepted the Godlike estimate of himself, he was able to step forward and become a great leader of the Hebrew people. We, too, can reject the mere human valuation of ourselves for the spiritual sense of our invincible selfhood, which knows no obstacles because it is the manifestation of God, omnipotent good.

No one really wants to accept for himself or others the belief that he is unable to carry through, or is misunderstood, fearful, unhappy, or a failure. We want to know ourselves under the government of God, as strong and intelligent, compassionate, understanding; as courageous, free, happy, and successful. When we entertain only intelligent, Godlike thoughts, we shall reverse every false suggestion just as we would refute something told to us by another that we knew to be untrue.

We can realize that our joy and well-being are not at the mercy of physical sense or human personality. True happiness is God-bestowed. It is the consciousness of our present oneness with divine intelligence, Love. We can be confident of success when our motives are pure and thought is God-controlled. As we are less disturbed by discordant conditions, and concern ourselves more with true "psychology, or the Science of Spirit, God," we shall be more useful to our fellows and shall naturally express a more sustained joy and lasting success.

"This scientific sense of being," Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 265), "forsaking matter for Spirit, by no means suggests man's absorption into Deity and the loss of his identity, but confers upon man enlarged individuality, a wider sphere of thought and action, a more expansive love, a higher and more permanent peace."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

"La psychologie ou la Science de l'Esprit, Dieu"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL PERSISTE dans le cœur humain le désir de pouvoir discerner le vivre intelligent d'avec l'inintelligent, et de choisir la voie intelligente. Sous cette impulsion, les hommes ont essayé toutes sortes de doctrines et de philosophies. Les faussetés matérielles revêtent à chaque époque un costume nouveau. Pour le moment, les feux des projecteurs se concentrent sur la suggestion optimiste, vêtue de formules en vogue pour le bonheur et le succès.

Tout homme souhaite avec raison d'être heureux et prospère, car ce sont là des conditions de vie normales, intelligentes. Le malheur et l'insuccès sont anormaux, inintelligents.

Ce qu'il nous faut, c'est non pas un système d'opinions humaines ondoyantes, mais une infaillible psychologie qui nous montrera la manière d'être vraiment intelligents; une psychologie susceptible de preuves certaines, assurant le bonheur durable et le vrai succès.

A la page 369 du livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy mentionne "la psychologie ou la Science de l'Esprit, Dieu." A l'encontre des systèmes humains jouissant d'une vogue passagère, la Science Chrétienne démasque la fausse croyance à plusieurs entendements et révèle le fait qu'au point de vue scientifique, il existe un seul Entendement, Dieu. Sa révélation de l'homme en tant qu'expression de Dieu, de l'unique Entendement, arrête le vouloir humain, source de discords; elle affermit nos pas dans le chemin droit et sûr des progrès spirituels.

La plupart d'entre nous, tout en admettant que Dieu est le bien, ne voyaient pas le rapport les unissant à ce bien. Nous reconnaissions que Dieu est l'intelligence suprême qui dirige l'univers, mais beaucoup ne savaient comment utiliser le pouvoir de cette intelligence pour leur propre bien ou celui de leurs semblables.

Nous pouvons immédiatement avoir recours à la puissance de l'Entendement divin. A cet égard, la règle de la Science Chrétienne est très simple, et lorsqu'on s'y conforme, les résultats ne peuvent manquer d'être féconds et parfaits. Cette règle implique un axiome universellement accepté, savoir, que l'effet doit ressembler à la cause. Ainsi l'homme, effet, doit être pareil à sa cause, l'Entendement divin. Quand nous pensons et agissons d'une manière intelligente, reflétant les qualités divines, il en résulte à coup sûr le bonheur et le succès, inévitables comme la lumière du jour qui vient éclairer le paysage.

Il est impossible de concevoir que l'Entendement omnipotent, le Père de l'homme, soit jamais malheureux ou puisse échouer. Les Ecritures déclarent que Dieu créa toutes choses, et que "cela était très bien" (Genèse 1:31). En outre, à maintes reprises, la Bible nous montre Dieu Se réjouissant de Sa création. Comme l'exprime Ésaïe (65:18): "Réjouissez-vous plutôt et soyez pour toujours dans l'allégresse, à cause de l'œuvre que je vais créer. Oui, je vais créer une Jérusalem où régnera l'allégresse, et un peuple qui vivra dans la joie." Certes le Dieu qui est bon ne dirait pas à Ses enfants de se réjouir s'il y avait dans la création divine des éléments de mal, de chagrin, de pénurie. Si nous souffrons de ces erreurs, n'est-ce pas la fausseté de nos vues qui en est cause? Elles nous montrent une création matérielle, un homme mortel et séparé de Dieu, du bien. A mesure que grâce à la compréhension spirituelle, notre point de vue se modifie, les beautés de l'univers ou de l'homme deviennent visibles et présentes.

La fausse croyance a toujours voulu déprécier l'homme et le limiter. Plus le disciple progresse spirituellement, plus l'opposition de la pensée mortelle paraît quelquefois s'intensifier. Moïse sentit cette opposition lorsqu'il fut chargé de conduire hors d'Égypte les enfants d'Israël qui gémissaient dans la servitude. Pour éluder l'ordre de Dieu, il s'écria (Exode 3:11): "Qui suis-je pour aller auprès du Pharaon et pour faire sortir d'Égypte les enfants d'Israël?" Il céda momentanément au doute en ce qui concernait ses aptitudes; aussi déclara-t-il (Exode 4:10, 11, 12): "Je n'ai pas la parole facile.... J'ai la bouche et la langue embarrassées." Ces suggestions du sens personnel furent renversées sur-le-champ: "L'Éternel lui dit: 'Qui a fait la bouche de l'homme?... N'est-ce pas moi, l'Éternel? Maintenant donc, va: je serai avec toi quand tu parleras, et je t'enseignerai ce que tu devras dire.'"

Que de fois, à l'instar de Moïse, nous avons pour nous-mêmes des pensées dépréciatrices! Mais le prophète se détourna du témoignage de l'entendement mortel; et lorsqu'il accepta pour lui-même l'appréciation divine, il put avancer et devenir un grand chef du peuple hébreu. Nous pouvons à notre tour rejeter en ce qui nous concerne les évaluations purement humaines; nous pouvons adopter le sens spirituel du moi invincible qui ne connaît pas d'obstacles, car c'est la manifestation de Dieu, du bien tout-puissant.

Personne ne désire vraiment accepter pour soi-même ou pour autrui la croyance qu'il est incapable de mener une tâche à bonne fin, qu'il est incompris, craintif, malheureux, que sa carrière est manquée. Nous désirons nous connaître nous-mêmes comme étant gouvernés par Dieu, comme étant forts, intelligents, pleins de compassion, de compréhension, courageux, libres, heureux, prospères. Quand nous n'entretiendrons que des pensées intelligentes et semblables à Dieu, nous renverserons toutes les fausses suggestions, précisément comme nous réfuterions un renseignement dont la fausseté nous serait connue.

Nous pouvons comprendre que notre joie et notre bien-être ne sont pas à la merci des sens physiques ou de la personnalité humaine. Le vrai bonheur procède de Dieu. C'est la conscience de notre union présente avec l'intelligence divine, l'Amour. Si nos mobiles sont purs et que notre pensée soit soumise au gouvernement de Dieu, nous pouvons être sûrs de réussir. Laissons-nous moins troubler par les conditions inharmonieuses, intéressons-nous davantage à la vraie "psychologie ou la Science de l'Esprit, Dieu"; alors nous serons plus utiles à nos semblables et nous exprimerons naturellement une joie constante et un bonheur durable.

Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 265), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Ce sens scientifique de l'être, qui abandonne la matière pour l'Esprit, ne suggère aucunement l'absorption de l'homme en la Divinité, ni la perte de son identité, mais confère à l'homme une individualité plus développée, une sphère de pensée et d'action plus étendue, un amour plus expansif, une paix plus haute et plus permanente."

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The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Motorboating Growing in Popularity

NEW YORK, Oct. 30—Additional proof that motorboating is becoming practically as popular, and motorboat racing is even excelling, the popularity of the automobile is pouring in from many sources, as one marina, or municipal motorboat harbor, after another is being developed or enlarged, so as to be ready for the expected influx of craft during the coming winter, down in the southern ports, or next summer, in the upper sections of the Atlantic coast.

Following the completion of the new marina on the Potomac, Gulfport, Miss., with its fine Burt Jones Basin, reports that since its opening last July, more than half the available docking space, estimated at 1500 feet, has been regularly occupied by the local fleet, while transients over week ends have filled the anchorage basin, of 15 acres, on several occasions. Palm Beach is ready to accommodate the largest yachts inside on Lake Worth, for the first time, as its new anchorage basin has been dredged to a depth of 18 feet, close to the Inlet. St. Petersburg, which already has slip capacity for 70 yachts, has adopted a plan for gradual increase over a period of five years, until 200 can be taken care of. Already it has appropriated $20,000, and this will be utilized to start the increase. These new slips will be available for the coming winter traffic.

Inland waterways for smaller craft drawing six feet or less have been brought up to Manasquan Inlet, from where these boats can travel all the way to Florida without going outside at all. The channel from the Inlet to Cape May has been dredged this summer to that depth throughout, and with the new canal from Delaware Bay to the head of Chesapeake Bay, and the waterway from Norfolk to Miami, completes the route.

Will Need More Space

While final allotment of space in the annual National Motor Boat show, to be held at New York, from Jan. 7 to 15, 1938, has not yet been completed, it is exceedingly probable that another floor will have to be added to the three already engaged at Grand Central Palace. In the words of Ira Hand, secretary of the national association, "space already applied for exceeds last year's show total, and in all probability we will have the best exhibition since the Silver Anniversary in 1930."

To anticipate the rush of exhibitors for the main show, Chris-Craft, which has a permanent Motor Boat Mart, adjoining Grand Central Palace, is making a special preview exhibition of its 1938 fleet, coincidental with the National Automobile Show at the Garden this week. This exhibition ranges from a special 35-foot double stateroom enclosed bridge cruiser, down to the 16-foot racing runabout, 17 models in all, as well as engines and marine equipment.

The eastern seaboard is still the leading section for pleasure motorboats, according to the figures made public for 1937 by the United States Department of Commerce, which handles the registration and allots their numbers. This year, however, they no longer possess a majority, their registration list covering 42.3 per cent, with the Inland Lakes, 19.1; Pacific Coast, 14, and Gulf of Mexico, 13.3, next in order. The balance are scattered between the Inland Rivers, the South Atlantic coast, and Hawaii, Alaska and Puerto Rico.

Grey Goose Leads

Final tabulation of the comparative successes of the pick of the 225 cubic-inch hydroplanes during the past season, among the 28 regattas in which the class participated, places Grey Goose, owned by George Cannon, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and driven by Hugh Gingras, of Rockledge, Fla., which competed in seven races, first for a percentage of 92.8. Forty-four boats figured in the scoring, the rest of the first 10 being Tops II, owned by Jack Cooper, Kansas City, Mo.; with 10 races and a percentage of 76.3; Black Imp III, Charles Schuler, Hamilton, Ohio, 10 and 70.1; Shadow II, Charles Wheatley, Toronto, Ont., 7 and 69.7; Baby Toots II, Warner Steinbach, Milburn, N. J., 8 and 62.3; Wild Goose, John Glennon, Ocean City, N. J., 8 and 60.9; Miss Behave III, Charles Schwarm, Cincinnati, O., 9 and 46.6; Baby Toots, Francis Vinschger, Morristown, N. J., 7 and 45.0; Black Imp II, Schuler, 7 and 31.4, and Zatso, Dr. R. E. Wolf, Ulrichsville, 9.9 and 23.2.

Germany, with its government subsidized engines built by the Auto Union, is going into the motorboat speed business as well as automobile racing with it. Hans Stuck, a famous road-race driver, is building a speedboat, and plans to go after the world's unlimited hydroplane record of 129.5 miles per hour, established by Sir Malcolm Campbell, of England, in Switzerland, last month. The Auto Union engines proved supreme last summer in the Vanderbilt Cup race.

Eastern College Scores

Harvard		**Yale**	
54-Springfield	0	26-Maine	0
34-Brown	7	27-Pennsylvania	7
0-Navy	0	15-Army	7
2-Dartmouth	20	9-Cornell	0
90	27	77	14
Cornell		**Dartmouth**	
26-Penn State	19	39-Bates	0
40-Colgate	7	31-Amherst	7
20-Princeton	7	42-Springfield	0
6-Syracuse	14	41-Brown	0
0-Yale	9	20-Harvard	2
92	56	173	9
Columbia		**Syracuse**	
40-Williams	6	26-Clarkson	6
18-Army	21	40-St. Lawrence	0
26-Pennsylvania	6	14-Cornell	6
6-Brown	7	0-Maryland	13
90	40	80	25
Holy Cross		**Pittsburgh**	
21-St. Anselm	0	59-Ohio Wesleyan	0
7-Providence	0	20-West Virginia	0
27-Georgetown	6	6-Duquesne	0
7-Georgia	6	0-Fordham	0
6-W. Maryland	0	21-Wisconsin	0
68	12	106	0
Colgate		**Brown**	
21-St. Lawrence	0	20-Conn. State	0
7-Cornell	40	13-R. I. State	6
34-St. Bonavent.	0	7-Harvard	34
6-Tulane	7	0-Dartmouth	41
0-Duke	13	7-Columbia	6
68	60	47	87
Pennsylvania		**Fordham**	
28-Maryland	21	66-F. & M.	0
7-Yale	27	48-Waynesburg	0
6-Columbia	26	0-Pittsburgh	0
0-Georgetown	0	7-Tex. Christ'n	6
41	74	121	6
New York		**Annapolis**	
37-Penn M. C.	6	45-W. & M.	0
18-Carnegie Tech	14	32-The Citadel	0
6-No. Carolina	13	40-Virginia	13
59-St. John's	0	0-Harvard	0
0-Lafayette	13	7-Notre Dame	9
120	52	124	22
Princeton		**West Point**	
26-Virginia	0	21-Clemson	6
7-Cornell	20	21-Columbia	18
16-Chicago	7	7-Yale	15
6-Rutgers	0	47-Washington	7
55	27	96	46

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Harold (Pie) Traynor signed to manage Pittsburgh Pirates for 1937.

Colgate Captain . . . —By Pap'

COLGATE STARTED THE SEASON IN HIGH HOPES WITH A FLOCK OF VETERANS - THEN SOMETHING WENT WRONG
RED
-CHESBRO-
-CAPTAIN OF COLGATE'S RED RAIDERS - ONE OF THE FINEST TACKLES IN THE COUNTRY
A REGULAR FOR THREE YEARS
48
Pap'

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Two American Teams to Depend On Canadians

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 30 (CP)—Two United States amateur hockey teams, both in training at the arnea here, will depend almost entirely on Canadian players for the coming campaign, it was announced when Baltimore Orioles and New York Bronx Tigers decided on players for the season.

Hawse Marsh, for years one of the premier net-minders of the country, threw in his lot with the Bronx Tigers. Bill Burkart, Toronto youngster starring with Tigers' big four football squad this season, will report to the New Yorkers when the Bengals complete the football season and there is a possibility Frank Quinn, Ottawa youth who also came here to play football, will join the Tigers on the ice. Burkart is a center and Quinn a right-wing.

Ham Riley, husky Hamilton youngster who played hockey in England last year; Bus Kashner, another lad with old country experience; Chuck Good, prominent Toronto puckchaser; Jack Wilkes and Ken Kipp, Brantford, and Bus Benson formerly with Consols in the Toronto Mercantile League, are others with the Bronx outfit.

The Baltimore outfit also has a goaler who learned his hockey in Hamilton. He is Gordon Lee, recently arrived back from the camp of the Chicago Black Hawks in Muskegon, Mich. Lee goes to the Orioles on condition the Hawks can call him up into the National Hockey League on a moment's notice, for the Chicago authorities feel he will become a big-time player.

Fred Toth, former Hamilton Junior, is another with the Baltimore team, along with Dick Bieling, Kitchener; George Marshall, Noranda Mines; Roy Dupis, Cornwall; J. Astle, Niagara Falls, and Red McDonald, one of Jes Spring's Brockville products. The star junior line from Amherst, N. S., the Ripley brothers and Creighton Lowther, is also with the Orioles along with Charlie Squarebriggs, Prince Edward Island.

The Baltimore team will probably complete its training here early next week; but the New Yorkers, who started serious training Thursday, will probably remain here until Nov. 10.

Colgate started work for the current football season in high hopes.

"Our personnel isn't going to be much different from that of last fall," Coach Andy Kerr explained at the initial workout. "If our veterans improve as they should, this can be a very good football team. If they don't improve, we may not do much better than we did in 1936, when we lost three games."

Apparently the veterans did not improve. The erstwhile Red Raiders of the Chenango already have lost three major contests—to Cornell, Tulane and Duke.

Senior Trouble

Those close to football at Hamilton insist that the main fault with the team is "senior trouble." Too many veterans, figuring their places on the team were secure, were inclined to show less than the right amount of spirit.

That is possible. Most coaches agree that the ideal football player is a junior in college. He knows football and has the spirit. A sophomore generally is short on experience. A senior is likely to look for an easy way to carry out assignments.

Situation Unique

The situation at Colgate is unique. When the season got under way, only two players were lost from the eleven that started against Syracuse in 1936—Relyea, right tackle, and Marshall, left halfback. Since that time most of the others have been replaced by less experienced players. Captain Marcel (Red) Chesbro, tackle, is one exception.

Chesbro is ranked with the greatest Colgate tackles of all time. A regular for three seasons, he never has quit fighting. Last year he was rated right up behind Widseth of Minnesota in the national poll. He has exceptional speed, and can run as fast as any of the backs. A fine tackler, he runs interference well.

—Pap'

College Football Results

By the Associated Press

Altus (Okla.) J. C. 33, West Texas State Frosh 7.

American International 9, N. Britain T. 3.

Appalachian 37, Tusculum 0.

Arkansas Teachers 13, Arkansas Tech 9.

Austin 20, Texas Wesleyan 13.

Baker 3, Ottawa 0.

Bethany 26, McPherson 7.

Birmingham-Southern 12, Millsaps 7.

Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 14, Kirksville T. 0.

Central Oklahoma (Edmond) Teachers 14, Southwestern Oklahoma (Weatherford) Teachers 0.

Chillicothe Business 21, Wentworth M. 7.

Colorado College 6, Washburn 0.

Concord 36, New River State 0.

Daniel Baker 14, Trinity 7.

Delta Teachers 13, Southwest Louisiana College 10.

DePaul 7, St. Louis 7.

Dickinson (N. D.) Normal 9, Billings Poly 0.

Drake 45, Grinnell 7.

Duquesne 24, Richmond 0.

East Central Oklahoma (Ada) Teachers 7, Northwestern Oklahoma (Alva) Teachers 6.

Elon 7, Naval Apprentice 0.

Erskine 14, Stetson 13.

Findlay 13, Heidelberg 7.

Hardin-Simmons 15, East Texas Teachers 12.

Hastings 7, Doane 6.

Hebron 12, Dana 0.

Howard 14, Spring Hill 0.

Illinois Wesleyan 40, James Millikin 6.

Kansas Wesleyan 6, College of Emporia 0.

Kearney 37, Nebraska "B" 0.

Lacrosse T. 13, St. Mary's (Minn.) 0.

Maryville 20, Cumberland 6.

Mercer 13, Oglethorpe 6.

Midland 24, Haskell 0.

Mississippi Teachers 53, Troy (Ala.) Teachers 0

Monticello A. & M. 19, Arkansas State College 0.

Mt. Union 24, Ashland 0.

Murray (Ky.) Teachers 21, Union U. 0.

Nebraska Wesleyan 14, York 0.

Northeastern Center Louisiana State U. 30, Copiah-Lincoln 0.

Northern Mich. T. 3, Ironwood J. C. 0.

North Texas Teachers 13, Sam Houston Teachers 6.

Ouachita 53, Southeastern Oklahoma Teachers 0.

Parsons 25, Simpson 6.

Pennsylvania 150's 6, Lafayette 150's 6.

Pennsylvania J. V. 14, Lehigh J. V. 0.

Princeton 150's 13, Villanova 150's 0.

Roanoke 6, Newberry 0.

Rockhurst 7, Central (Mo.) 0.

St. Ambrose 46, Iowa Wesleyan 0.

St. Cloud T. 14, Moorehead T. 13.

St. Thomas (Minn.) 14, St. John's (Minn.) 7.

Santa Barbara 20, Whittier 0.

South Carolina 21, The Citadel 6.

Southwestern Louisiana 26, Louisiana College 6.

Southeast Texas Teachers 26, Stephen F. Austin 6.

Superior (Wis.) Teachers 32, Dubuque 6.

Tampa 12, Miami (Fla.) 0.

Tulsa 14, George Washington 13.

Upper Iowa 21, Columbia (Iowa) 7.

Valley City T. 7, Minot Teachers 0.

Wahpeton Science 12, Ellendale Nor. 6.

Warrensburg T. 25, Maryville (Mo.) T. 7.

West Chester T. 19, Kutztown T. 6.

Williamette 7, College of Puget Sound 0.

William and Mary (Norfolk branch) 18, East Carolina Teachers 6.

Whitewater (Wis.) T. 14, Jordan 7.

Yale J. V. 7, Dartmouth J. V. 6.

Aurora Poloists Beat Pickup Quartet, 8 to 6

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 30 (AP)—Seymour Knox's Aurora polo team, which will compete in the Argentine open championship, yesterday defeated a pickup quartet, led by Roberto Cavanagh, 8 to 6, in a practice match at the Hurlingham Club.

The invaders used their regular lineup of Knox, Skiddy von Stade, Capt. Pat Roark and Lindsay Howard. Riding with Cavanagh were three low-ranking players—N. W. Leaf, Ramon Santa Marina and Jorge Fanshawe.

Indiana Harriers Win

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Oct. 30 (AP)—Indiana University's national championship cross-country team took the first four places over a four-and-a-half mile course here yesterday to beat Michigan State, 17 to 38. Tommy Deckard of Indiana finished first in 22m., 43.1s.

Mexican Amateur Golf Tournament Gets Under Way

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 30 (AP)—Mexico's 12th annual amateur golf championship tournament got under way today, but with Johnny Goodman and 16 other invaders on the firing line, the 1937 title figured to follow last year's crown into the United States.

The blond shotmaker from Omaha, who followed his 1936 Mexico victory with a conquest in this year's U. S. amateur championship, was a topheavy favorite to repeat his triumph south of the Rio Grande.

Pre-tournament practice rounds of 68, four under par, and 70 on a rain-soaked course showed he was at the top of his game and ready for the four-day tournament which opened with qualifying rounds today over the Chapultepec Golf Club and Mexico City Country Club layouts.

And, if that wasn't enough, the rest of the field had Johnny's own word for it that he was "right."

"I'm hitting my shots pretty well," he admitted, "but I'm by no means certain that I can win. Lots of the others are playing mighty fine golf."

His chief threats were Johnny Dawson of Chicago, Don Schumacher of Dallas and Percy J. Clifford of Mexico City. Other United States entries included Speck Goldman and O'Hara Watts of Dallas, Bill Jones, Oklahoma City; George Lewis, Los Angeles; Morris Norton, Wichita Falls, Texas; J. E. Reed, Sioux Falls, S. D.; R. C. Hill, H. O. Young and Dick Nauts, Houston; Blaine McNutt and J. H. Buchanan, El Paso, Texas; Peyton Sweeney, Brownsville, Texas; H. W. Hornbuckle, Clovis, N. M.

A change in plans gave the golfers double work today. In addition to the 18-hole qualifying test, which was originally scheduled to comprise the day's firing, the first-round match play was moved up from tomorrow to this afternoon. A field of 32 will survive the qualification round.

Qualifying play in the women's tournament also is on the program for today. Mrs. Peggy Chandler of Dallas and Elisa Cox of Greensboro, N. C., are favorites in the women's tournament, since the 1936 champion, Mrs. Patty Newbold of Wichita, Kansas, is not defending.

Icho Tree May Replace Oak at Tokyo Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—At the Berlin Olympic Games, champions were presented with young oak trees. The problem of what to present at the Tokyo Olympics is now being studied. The Japan Amateur Athletic Association has put the question before the readers in its official periodical "The Olympics."

From the various expressions of opinion received by the association, it appears that many are in favor of presenting swords to men champions and mirrors (ancient Japanese-style) to women champions.

The Kamakura Amateur Athletic Association took up this idea and presented a Japanese short sword 19 cm. long (blade length 11 cm.) to each of the members of the American wrestling team when they visited Kamakura. These swords were forged by Tsunahiro, the 23d master swordsmith in the famous Masamune family of Kamakura.

In some quarters it is proposed that the icho (gingko) tree should take the place of oak at the Tokyo Olympics. The Japan Bonsai (fancy dwarfed potted trees) Association is strongly supporting this proposal. As an experiment, several gingko trees were planted in the gardens of Ryozo Hiranuma (chief of the Japanese delegation to the Berlin Olympics and O. O. C. member) in Yokohama.

College Cross-Country

At Kingston, R. I.: Rhode Island State 18, Connecticut State 45

R. I. State freshmen 24, Conn. State freshmen 37.

At New Haven: Yale freshmen 25, Dartmouth Freshmen 30.

At Middletown: Wesleyan 15, Trinity 40.

College Soccer Scores

At East Orange, N. J.: Panzer 3, St. John's (Brooklyn), 1

At Ithaca N. Y.: Cornell 1, Rochester 0.

At Ithaca, N. Y.: Itaca 4, East Stroudsburg (Penna.) Teachers 1.

At Middletown: Wesleyan 7, Trinity 0.

Detroit Wings Figure to Win Ice Cup Again

By the Canadian Press

DETROIT, Oct. 29—Blessed with one of hockey's acknowledged great defence units and an abundance of first-class forwards, Detroit Red Wings, in the opinion of Manager Jack Adams and the rest of the league, are "the team to beat" for the National League title and the Stanley Cup, both Detroit property for the past two years.

There is no reason to suppose the Wings are not as good as last season, and three reasons why they might be better. They are wee Larry Aurie, ace of the first-string line, Captain Doug Young and Orville Roulston, all of whom played only a part season because of broken legs.

Either Roulston of Scotty Bowman, another defenceman, and center Wally Kilrea will drop back to Pittsburgh Hornets of the Int-Am League when the National League opens Nov. 4. Johnny Sherf, native of Calumet, Mich., will replace Kilrea on the third line.

Players Sold

Two other minor changes have been made. Johnny Gallagher and Goaler Earl Robertson, who starred in the playoffs, have been sold to New York Americans. Aside from these shifts, the Red Wing management has let well enough alone.

Back of the Blue line will be Norm Smith in goal. Bucko McDonald and Young will form one defense pair and Ebbie Goodfellow and Roulston or Bowman the other. Smith is one of the best netminders in the business and those defensemen can really hit, and attack in their spare time.

In the first-string line lies the Wings' greatest offensive. It is centered by veteran Marty Barry, who makes plays so well that Herbie Lewis on left wing and Aurie on right have their work made much easier.

Other Steady Lines

Two steady trios back up the aces. Syd Howe, Johnny Sorrell and Pete Kelly will form the second line with Gord Pettinger, Mud Bruneteau and Sherf as the third stringers. The Ottawa speedster, Hec Kilrea, will give up his regular forward duty for use as utility man.

Not the least reason for the Detroit successes, the forwards have always backchecked. With the necessary speed and size this season's 10 should have plenty of backchecking power.

If injuries do strike again Adams can fall back on the Pittsburgh farm which helped him each time a wing was felled last season. From the Hornet camp came Robertson. Jimmy Orlando, Sherf and Roulston as one after another was injured. There wasn't a replacement who didn't make good.

Adams, starting his 11th season as Red Wing mentor, is sure his is the Stanley Cup team for 1937-38. "We were good enough to win the cup last year. With our regulars back, we're just that much stronger. I think we still have the best team—now we'll go out to prove it."

Marcel Camp Holds Lead in Billiards

World's Pocket Billiards Championship Standing

	Won	Lost
Marcel Camp, Detroit	3	0
Ralph Greenleaf, New York	2	0
Willie Mosconi Philadelphia	2	0
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	2	1
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	2	1
Charles Seaback, Boston	2	1
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.	1	1
Irving Crane Livonia, N. Y.	1	2
Bennie Allen, Kansas City	1	3
George Kelly, Philadelphia	1	3
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	1	3
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	0	3

High run, Greenleaf 96.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP)—Undefeated Marcel Camp of Detroit yesterday moved into undisputed possession of first place in the world's pocket billiard championship tourney while Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, Charles Seaback of Boston and Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia stayed close behind.

Camp and Seaback defeated Onofrio Lauri of Brooklyn and George Kelly of Philadelphia in the afternoon while Ponzi and Rudolph conquered Joe Diehl of Rockford, Ill., and Bennie Allen of Kansas City last night.

Rudolph ran off a string of 50 in the second inning of his match with Allen to take an early lead. He added 26 in the fourth inning and then, after several scratches, ended the match with an unfinished run of 40 in the ninth inning to win, 125-7.

Allen, whose seven points is the lowest in the tourney to date, was in difficulty most of the time.

The inning score:

Rudolph	0	50	12	26x	0	x	0	x	40	—125
Allen	0	6x	2	0	2	x	0	x	—	7

xScratches.

Ponzi won his second of three matches in championships by defeating Joe Diehl, of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 74 in 21 innings.

Ponzi scratched on his second and third attempts, but rattled off a 31 and 45 on his next two tries to pile up a 73 to 20 lead. In the seventh inning Ponzi was penalized 15 points for three consecutive scratches, but Diehl failed to capitalize the opportunity.

Diehl had trouble controlling the cue ball. His best string was a 25 in the thirteenth inning.

Ponzi—0	x	x	31	45x	x	x	14	1	x	15	14	2	19	0	x	0	0	8	—125.	
Diehl—x	0	11	12x	x	0	x	13	0	0	0	25	4	5	x	x	11x	1	0	—74.	

x—Scratches.

Howard Welch, Cornell, Cross-Country Winner

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Howard Welch of Cornell University, the I. C. 4 A two-mile title-holder and Ivy League mile champion, won the quadrangular five-mile cross-country run between his school, Dartmouth College, Yale and Columbia universities when he finisned in 27:16 at van Cortlandt Park today.

Dartmouth won the team title when it finished 2, 3, 8, 10, and 15 for 38 points. Yale was second with 43 points. Cornell score 60 points for third while Columbia was last with 69 points.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

The Coming Amateur Hockey Season

Announcement that the Boston Olympics have joined the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League is one of the most interesting and important pronunciamentos that could have been made regarding the amateur phase of this game. The Olympics, under the management of Walter A. Brown, who is the new vice-president and general manager of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation, have made a fine record in world amateur hockey circles. With the possible exception of some of the teams which made up the Eastern Amateur Hockey League last year, the Olympics have been the strongest amateur club team in the United States, and when you consider the fact that its members are recruited from the ranks of United States players, while most of the players on some of the E. A. H. L. teams are of Canadian birth, the record of the Olympics stands out all the more. More than once they have played in Europe, and much of the rapidly growing popularity of this winter sport abroad is due to the exhibitions which they gave in those countries.

Staff Photo

Walter A. Brown

Amateurism Involved

But, unfortunately, the question of amateurism is going to be involved unless the authorities which govern amateur athletics in the United States and Canada get together and iron out their differences before the 1937-1938 season opens. The Canadian league, which the Olympics have just joined, is governed by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, which is not recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. As the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States recognizes the A. A. U. of Canada as the ruling body in all things concerning amateur athletics in that country, it is hard to see how it can very well recognize the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, especially as the American A. A. U. has a similar problem of its own in amateur hockey. It will be recalled that last year the A. A. U. banned teams in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League because it was alleged some of the players were said to be violating the amateur rules. As a result, the E. A. H. L. continued to play, and its teams appear to be in much the same position in the United States as the C. A. H. A. teams are in Canada.

Should Get Together

That the present situation is a very unsatisfactory one from all points of view must be admitted. There is no question but what amateur hockey is one of the hardest sports to control that there is, and this is due to its great popularity. In order to get strong teams together, those interested in them get star players and, instead of paying them for playing hockey, they provide a way for them to earn a living by some other means. Some years ago the Amateur Athletic Union decided to take control away from the United States Amateur Hockey Association because of charges which were made against that organization. But, so far as I can see, the A. A. U. has not been able to make much of an improvement in the amateurism of the game.

Meets Next Month

The A. A. U. is to hold its annual meeting in Boston next month, and it might well devote some of its time to the hockey situation. If it is going to take the stand that it does not recognize the teams connected with the C. A. H. A. or E. A. H. L. and ban their meeting teams or players which are under A. A. U. control, then it is going to open to disbarment from all amateur sports such players as may compete against them. The Olympics have scheduled games for this winter with Princeton, Yale and Dartmouth, and some of the other colleges. If they meet under prevailing conditions, it looks as if the college boys would be subject to discipline should they ever try to compete in any amateur sport which is under the control of the A. A. U. No one is stronger for maintaining a high standard of amateurism than I am; but I must admit that the way amateur hockey has been handled by the A. A. U. has not accomplished much good, and unless that organization can improve the situation, some other solution of the vexed problem should be sought.

Hockey Notes

By the Canadian Press

The Boston Bruins have popped up with the N. H. L.'s second "baby line." The fans already have had numerous "kid lines," as produced by Toronto Maple Leafs and New York Rangers, a "big S line," and "green line," given them by Montreal Maroons, and Leafs original "baby line." The Boston threesome is made up of Milt Schmidt, Bobby Bauer and Porky Dumart.

* * *

As a golfer Pep Kelly is—well, he's a good hockey player. Kelly was high man yesterday at the annual golf tournament held by Leafs and members of their Syracuse farm team. Harvey Busher Jackson won the tourney with a gross 76. Kelly's score?—126.

* * *

Don't mention that new N. H. L. penalty shot rule to Jack Adams. The Detroit Red Wings coach claims it's almost impossible to miss a goal under the new rule which shortens the distance the player must fire the puck and allows him to rush with the disc instead of batting at a stationary puck. Adams claims it makes for "cheap" victories and has registered his disapproval with League President Frank Calder.

* * *

Bill Stewart, who spends the summer calling close ones in the National Baseball League as an umpire, springs up with the newest wrinkles for hockey training. Though he didn't say just what they were, the new Hawk coach says he has used a lot of training tips from professional baseball on the Chicago team.

* * *

Plenty of drawing power, and scoring power, too, in those Toronto Maple Leafs and Syracuse stars. The shuffled teams scored 18 goals in all last night in an exhibition at Galt, Ont., watched by 3500. The city's largest turnout in a decade saw Dick Irvin's Blues win 14-4 against Eddie Powers' Whites, as Charlie Conacher and Kelly scored three apiece for the winners.

* * *

Just in case there is any doubt about Winnipeg Monarchs, winners of the Memorial Cup last year, being a great team this should dissipate it: Two members of that junior squad signed pro contracts with Leafs this year, with Defenceman Jack Fox joining up yesterday. Pete Langelle, a wizard stickhandler, beat Fox to it by a couple of days.

* * *

Well, its 598 up and two to go for Murray Murdoch. The veteran needs just two more games in a New York Ranger uniform—which he'll get on the team's present western tour with New York Americans—to complete a neat string of 600 successive games with the Manhattan squad. No one else in big time hockey even comes close to that one.

Amusements

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Consumer Buying in Week Continues Well Above 1936 Period

Advance in Rates Of 15 P. C. Asked By the Railroads

CHICAGO (AP)—The nation's major railroads voted Friday to seek increases in freight and passenger rates calculated to boost their annual income by $508,000,000.

The Association of American Railroads decided to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize a 15 per cent hike in all freight charges except those on "coal, coke, lumber, fruits, vegetables and sugar, for which certain maximums will be asked in each instance."

The organization of all class one carriers also elected to petition the I. C. C. immediately for permission to advance coach fares in the eastern district from the current 2 cents a mile rate to 2½ cents and coach fares in the southern district from the present 1½ cents basis to 2 cents a mile.

Western lines joined in a move to obtain a $5 increase in transcontinental fares between Chicago and the Pacific coast with corresponding adjustments between intermediate points and increases in the round trip, 30-day coach fares and round trip, intermediate tourist carfares.

Executives estimated the new freight scale would bring in an additional $459,500,000 annually with $48,500,000 more realized from the higher passenger schedule.

J. J. Pelley, the association's president, authorized a statement outlining the attitude of the industry. It said in part:

"This action has been forced upon the railroads because the margin between income and operating expenses has been squeezed so thin that they face a real crisis.

"Facing the railroads today is an increase in operating costs totaling $663,303,000 annually since early in 1933. Of that amount, more than half results from new taxes under laws passed by Congress and from a 40 per cent increase in the prices of materials, supplies and fuel. The rest is due to restoration in 1935 of the 10 per cent wage deduction originally made in 1932 and to recent wage agreements with the operating and nonoperating unions.

"The revenue for hauling a ton of freight one mile or carrying a passenger a mile stands today at 10 per cent of what it was even at the low point of the depression.

"The total net income, earned by the railroads, available for interest, dividends, improvements and reserves, was only 2.57 per cent on their investment in 1936. Ninety six railroad companies are now in the hands of receivers or trustees."

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. In Week of Oct. 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended October 23, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

For the fourth consecutive week the all-commodity index has declined. It now stands at 84.9 per cent of the 1926 average, the lowest point reached since early in January. It is 3.0 per cent below the level of a month ago and 4.7 per cent above that of a year ago.

In addition to the foods and hides and leather products groups, decreases were also registered in fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and miscellaneous commodities. Farm products was the only group which advanced. Textile products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged at last week's level.

The raw materials group index remained unchanged at 80.5.

Commodity Groups	Oct. 23 1937	Oct. 16 1937	Oct. 24 1936	Oct. 26 1935
All Commodities	84.9	85.2	81.1	80.3
Farm products	80.7	80.3	84.2	78.6
Foods	85.0	85.4	82.1	84.8
Hides & leather prod	106.9	107.7	96.5	95.1
Textile products	72.8	72.8	71.2	72.8
Fuel & lighting matls	73.5	73.2	77.3	74.3
Metals & metal prod	95.6	95.9	86.3	85.9
Building materials	95.4	95.9	87.3	85.9
Chemicals and drugs	80.6	80.9	82.3	81.3
Housefurnish'g goods	92.7	92.7	83.2	81.9
Miscellaneous	76.0	76.3	71.5	67.4
Raw materials	80.5	80.5	82.1	1/
Semimfd articles	81.9	82.5	76.4	1/
Finished products	87.9	88.2	81.7	1/
All commodities other than farm products	85.9	86.2	80.5	80.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	85.0	85.2	80.1	78.4

1/ Not computed.

Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.

WHEELING, W. Va. (AP)—The Hazel-Atlas Glass Company reported profits of $672,885 for the third quarter and $2,405,548 for the past nine months, equivalent to $5.53 a share on outstanding stock.

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East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Chelsea Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20

Surpluses Up, Consumption Down, Story in Commodities

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The statistical position of commodities hardly appears any more favorable than it did a month ago, despite the fact that since the beginning of October the decline in commodity prices has been even more precipitous than at any time since the peak in April. Evidence of the continued deterioration in the commodity situation is indicated by the fact that the front page of the New York Journal of Commerce one day this week carried stories to the effect that (1) the cotton trade is expecting the Government's crop estimate on Nov. 8 to show a substantial increase, perhaps to a new all-time record of 18,000,000 bales, against the Oct. 8 estimate of 17,573,000 bales; (2) rubber broke 15 cents this week for the first time since January, 1936; (3) October silk takings by American mills are expected by Commodity Exchange, Inc., members to be 14 per cent below October, 1936, and the uptown silk trade is even more pessimistic; and (4) world consumption of cocoa this year is expected to run about 6 or 8 per cent below last year—the first decrease on an annual basis since 1933, and accounted for mostly by United States.

It is remarkable with what unanimity the basic factors in commodity prices—and supply and demand—have changed in the past six months, right down the line through the commodities, whether controlled or uncontrolled, whether foreign or domestic produced, and whether farm-grown or dug from mines. Eight months ago consumption was increasing in nearly every commodity, and producers were making almost frantic efforts to catch up with it, while inventories were down to the lowest levels in a decade. At present consumption has fallen and is still falling, and producers are belatedly — under the discouragement of falling prices—beginning efforts to curtail output, while inventories increase from month to month.

Cotton Surplus Jumps

Thus, for example, last spring the figures indicated a 1936-1937 world cotton crop of approximately 30,000,000 bales in almost exact balance with world consumption. Since that time, however, the current year's American cotton crop has turned out, under the influence of favorable weather and careful nurture, to be at least 5,000,000 bales over the 1936 crop. As if this were not enough, nearly every other cotton-growing country has increased its harvest, so that total world output will be at least 37,000,000 bales.

To cap it all, American cotton consumption has fallen off sharply from its last spring peak and is now moving down below last year's consumption, and foreign mill consumption is doing little better except in Japan. With the carry-over and the current world crop, total cotton supplies for the present season are at the astonishing all-time high of an estimated 50,763,000 bales, over 6,000,000 bales higher than at any other time in the past 10 years.

In wheat the situation is not quite so bad. We had a bumper crop this Spring but Canada had a bad crop, so in mid-summer it looked as though we might find a foreign market without difficulty for a goodly part of our 175,000,000-bushel surplus production. However, since that time prospects in the Southern Hemisphere have improved slightly and it appears that Russia has had a bumper and perhaps a record crop, and American wheat exports have been quite disappointing. Meantime, however, American farmers are putting around 57,000,000 acres into winter wheat, which equals the planting last fall, which was an all-time record. So wheat dropped from around $1.50 this Spring to $1.10 at the beginning of October and is now fluctuating between $1.00 and 95 cents.

In April it looked as though world rubber production and consumption for 1937 might almost exactly balance out at around 1,050,000 tons. Producers were failing to meet their export quotas of 75 per cent in the first quarter and 80 per cent in the second quarter, while American consumption, which is normally larger than all the rest of the world combined, was running bravely and consistently above the level of 50,000 tons per month, putting it well above 1936.

Beginning in July rubber growers moved into a 90 per cent export quota, and showed a surprising ability not only to fill but even to exceed it; and meantime July American rubber consumption took an unexpected and dismaying drop to 43,650 tons and since then has not reached 45,000 tons per month. So stocks on hand on September 30 were equal to 4.16 months' supply against only 3.27 months' at the end of June.

Same Story in Metals

In March a leading cocoa house estimated that world 1937 production would run around 705,000 tons while consumption would reach up to about 760,000 tons. Current estimates, however, almost reverse these figures. The Journal of Commerce article alluded to above estimates possible world production at around 735-745,000 tons and probable consumption between 660,000 tons. Thus instead of a decrease of around 50,000 tons in world stocks, 1937 appears likely to end with an increase of around 70,000 tons.

Metal inventories tell the same story. Copper, lead, zinc, and tin supplies have been increasing for some months. In an effort to adjust down to lowered consumption, some of the American copper mines have already started curtailing operations, and foreign producers beginning Dec. 1 will cut about 10,000 tons a month. Reduction in the tin export quota is expected before the end of the year.

Steel operators tell the same story. The Journal of Commerce on Monday carried the following story: ". . . The steady contraction in operations, according to views obtained in the industry, reflects the accumulation of a raw ingot inventory that will meet aproximately one half of mill requirements for the remainder of the fourth quarter. . . . This is considered a rather large reserve of raw steel, but conditions earlier this year are considered to have justified the excess production. . . . Consumers of finished steel also appear to be well situated as regards steel on hand and remaining to be shipped. In fact, most purchasers are nearly fully covered with fourth quarter requirements, though originally they believed they had been but 50 or 60 per cent provided for. . . . An improvement in the number of inquiries for export is reported, though the aggregate tonnage involved is considerably smaller than during the first half of the year. . . ."

Price for Admission to 'Movies' Rises to the Average of 25 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Admission prices to motion picture theaters have been gradually raised during the last two months in a considerable number of theaters all over the country, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

The increase has averaged five cents in those houses which have advanced rates. Taking into consideration the larger number of theaters which have made no change in scales, it appears that the average admission price for the country has advanced to 25 cents, compared with an average of approximately 22 cents in 1936.

Because of rising production and exhibiting costs, the movement to advance admission scales will probably carry further, although a temporary lull seems likely during the next few weeks, in order to permit the public to become accustomed to the higher charges. Thus far, theater chains which have initiated box office price increases do not report any recession in attendance following the posting of advanced seat prices, although further gains in attendance may have been somewhat retarded.

Theater attendance has failed to maintain the new high levels reached over the Labor Day week end. While the slight recession experienced is a nomal development, motion picture industry officials are somewhat disappointed, as the recent showing of a number of outstanding feature pictures was expected to stimulate box office intake greatly.

Instead, attendance is now running only moderately above 1936 figures, although receipts, taking into consideration an advance in admission prices, are well ahead of those for the corresponding period a year earlier.

Automobile Output Exceeds 1936 Week

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's automotive reports estimate the current week's output of the automobile plants at 90,155 cars and trucks, compared with 91,905 last week and 71,095 a year ago at this time.

The survey said that "most manufacturers will continue to produce at their present levels until either decided acceptance or disinterest is manifested in their new cars." It pointed out, however, that the Ford company is not yet in volume production on its new models.

Week's New Financing

NEW YORK (AP)—New financing for the week ended October 28 amounted to $19,058,000, an increase over the previous week but far below the corresponding week last year, a compilation by Poor's Publishing Company shows.

Canada to Refund Last of Tax-Free World War Bonds

OTTAWA (C. P.)—Finance Minister Charles Dunning announced subscriptions would be opened Wednesday, Nov. 3, on a new $100,000,000 loan to refund the last of the tax-free bonds issued during the World War.

The maturity of $122,799,800 5½ per cent Victory Bonds is redeemable Dec. 1. The balance over the amount of the new loan will be met from revenue.

The new loan will be issued in three maturities—1½ year 1 per cent bonds, maturing June 1, 1939, priced at 99.126 to yield approximately 1.59 per cent; seven-year bonds at 2½ per cent, priced at 98.50, to yield approximately 2.74 per cent, and 14-year bonds at 3¼ per cent, priced at 99, to yield approximately 3.34 per cent.

Paramount Pictures Net 67c Share in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Paramount Pictures, Inc., estimated consolidated earnings for the third quarter at $1,958,000, equal after preferred dividends, to 67 cents a share on the common stock.

The figures in both periods do not include Paramount's direct interest in earnings of partly owned and nonconsolidated subsidiaries. In the third quarter these amounted to $440,000 and for the nine months they were $1,420,000. Taking these items into account the per share earnings in the three months period were 85 cents a common share and for the nine months $2.36.

Earnings in the three month period of 1936, including Paramount's share in partly owned companies was $2,260,764 and for the nine months, $3,287,224 on the same basis.

Goods at Retail Have Unexpected Spurt in Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prospects for increased Christmas Club payments are already entering the arena of retail trade. This is reflected in holiday commitments in wholesale lines. During the last week consumer distribution has been one of the brightest spots in the general trade picture. Gains in this section were less scattered, and more items were involved in autumn demand, declares Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly review.

Retail Showing Better

The review continues:

"Unexpected improvement spread to more retail stores, even though a part of the enlarged turnover was attributed to promotions featuring price reductions. There was a shift from home-furnishings to apparel, in many cases, with more emphasis on men's suits, hats, shoes, and furnishings. Evening gowns, wool dresses, winter coats, and three-piece suits were among the leaders in the women's wear division, while fleece coat sets and corduroy play jeans predominated in children's clothes.

"Hallowe'en decorations, favors, and novelties sold well. Interest was unchecked in sporting goods, cameras, and musical instruments, particularly pianos, and widened in toiletries, books, radios, jewelry, and gifts.

"Most of the leading centers of distribution were ahead of their sales of the week preceding, although unfavorable weather conditions at others held the gain down to two to five per cent. Over the comparative period of a year ago the margin continued restricted, as the rise in estimated volume of retail distribution was lengthened to only 5 to 15 per cent from the corresponding 1936 figure, taking the country as a whole. Despite the curtailed industrial production, the advantage for the New England states over last year moved up to 5 to 12 per cent. As rain interfered with shopping on several days at many cities in the East, the average over the corresponding 1936 sales was narrowed to 4 to 16 per cent.

Southwest Gains Most

"A few industrial sections and agricultural areas kept the average of retail sales in the Middle West 15 per cent above 1936, with the top up to 30 per cent. While special cut-price offerings stimulated buying in the Northwest, the gain over a year ago was reduced to eight to 15 per cent. With money becoming more plentiful, the spread for the South was extended to 10 to 16 per cent.

"Despite the persistent lag at some cities, the range for the Southwest widened to 12 to 25 per cent, as purchases of winter goods broadened. The poorest showing was made by the Pacific Coast, the 1936 total being passed by only 3 to 6 per cent, with the high up to 12 per cent.

"Christmas buying in the wholesale markets gathered more momentum, following the announcement that larger Christmas club funds would be distributed than a year ago. Orders for toys continued to expand, even though advance commitments were the largest in seven years. Jewelry, clocks, and watches were specified somewhat earlier than usual, due to the slow and uncertain factory deliveries on some items."

Denies Jobbers Could Not Buy Texas Gasoline

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—Robert N. Cline, of Tyler, Texas, secretary of the East Texas Refiners Marketing Association, declared in Federal Court "I've never seen a day when jobbers couldn't buy gasoline in East Texas."

Government attorneys who are prosecuting 23 oil companies on charges of conspiring to raise and fix midwestern gasoline prices had read to the jury a series of letters to a major oil company from a field representative in 1935 which included statements that "all available supplies of gasoline in East Texas have been purchased by major companies" and that "brokers were forced to seek other sources."

The indictment charges the major oil companies bought up the surplus gasoline of small refiners in both East Texas and mid-continent oil fields at artificially high prices as part of such a conspiracy in 1935 and 1936.

Special prosecutor John Henry Lewin reread these statements from letters after Mr. Cline's declaration, and the witness amplified his statement by saying, "I will say there wasn't a day when a jobber or broker from the north couldn't buy gasoline from East Texas."

Midwestern gasoline brokers called by the government testified in the early days of the trial that they were unable to get as much gasoline as they needed in those two years.

Westinghouse Net Shows Large Gain

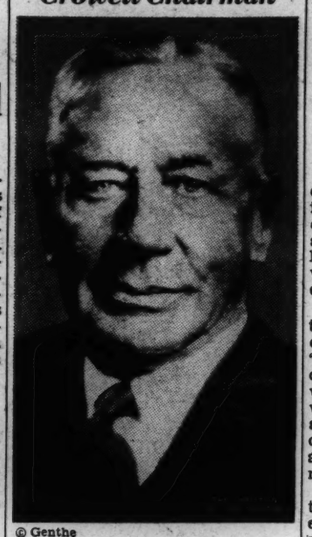
PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports net income of $16,726,520 for the first nine months of 1937.

This was equal, under the participating provisions of the outstanding shares, to $6.26 a share on the combined preferred and common stock. It compared with $11,123,706 for the 1936 period.

The company said its unfilled orders amounted to $78,155,632 as compared with $83,725,000 three months ago and $40,605,000 a year ago.

Directors declared a dividend of $1 a share, payable Nov. 30 to both common and preferred stockholders of record Nov. 9, bringing the total payments of the year to $4 a share.

Crowell Chairman



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Joseph P. Knapp
Elected to Head Board of the Crowell Publishing Company

Building of New Residences Still Lags in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—September building activity, on the basis of value of permits issued, dropped off 8.5 per cent as compared with August, but still was 0.1 per cent greater than September of last year, according to the United States Department of Labor. These figures represent reports from 1521 cities having a population of 2500 or more.

The value of new residential construction as a whole does not make a very good showing, being 14 per cent less than in September, 1936. However, private residences constructed in September show a decrease in value of only 4 per cent in comparison with the similar month of last year.

The report further says in part: "Compared with August, the total value of buildings for which permits were issued in September showed a decrease of 9 per cent. The value of residential buildings for which permits were issued during the month was only 1 per cent below the August level. Considerably greater decreases are indicated by permits issued for new nonresidential buildings and for additions, alterations, and repairs to existing structures.

"During the first nine months of 1937, the aggregate value of all classes of building construction for which permits were issued in the cities having a population of 2500 or over which reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics amounted to $1,270,870,000, an increase of 14 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The comments I have reported from others, and have made myself in this column, on the possibilities of a business recession in England during 1938, are still extremely unpopular, particular among political circles. For example, a few nights ago I heard Sir Thomas Inskip attack the forecasters of depression as Dismal Jimmies. And he quoted Statistics to prove it. Production, he said, is going up, so boo to the big bad wolf.

He is perfectly correct; production is going up. So are profits. For example total profits of 81 companies whose reports were issued in September for the preceding 12 months were £7,269,607, against £5,687,606 reported for the 12 months ending in September, 1936. This is an increase of 27.8 per cent, a greater increase than for any month in the last two years at least.

Figures for companies reporting in the three months to September (which is the smallest quarter of the year measured in reports issued) show a similarly maintained increase in profits, though not so large a figure as for the month of September alone. For 336 companies reporting during this quarter, profits increased by 19.2 per cent over the previous year. For the earlier quarters of the current year the figures are 19.9 per cent increase for 765 companies in the second quarter, and 11.9 per cent for 628 companies in the first quarter.

The course of the recovery is better illustrated by changes in profits for a complete year period. Profits of companies reporting in the year to end June, 1932 decreased 26.5 per cent on the previous year; 1933 showed a further shrinkage of 6.7 per cent. There has been an increase in each subsequent year: 12.1 per cent for 1934, 19.5 per cent for 1935, 12.6 per cent for 1936, and 15.6 per cent for 1937.

But it should be remembered that these figures refer to profits reported in the years mentioned, and that these profits were earned in an earlier period of trading. The effect of recent rises in costs, of changes in commodity prices, of stock market depression is not yet reflected in profit figures. Sir Thomas Inskip is indubitably correct in his figures. But they tell nothing about what may happen next year.

Some evidence which is relevant to next year's trade, although by no means conclusive in itself, is given by reports from various industries (coal, iron and steel and textiles most prominently) of a decline in the volume of orders for overseas. And Lloyd's Register reports a decline in the volume of new mercantile tonnage commenced during the third quarter from 367,700 gross tons, to 218,600 gross tons. This has not yet had any serious effect upon the level of activity in British ship-building yards.

In the September issue of the Economic Journal Mr. P. W. S. Andrews publishes the results of a very interesting study in the experience of post-war companies. His survey covers 481 companies whose first reports were made in the years 1919 to 1932. The sample contained 112 companies in industries producing for personal consumption, 294 in general industry, 40 in commerce, and 35 others. For each year in the period Mr. Andrews shows the paid up capital, the total debentures, and the cash investment, as given in the first annual return after registration. For his purposes, Mr. Andrews has taken all shares issued for the vendors' property, or for good will, at their full nominal valuation, and shares issued for cash at the amount of the actual cash paid.

In the 14-year period the total paid up value reported in first returns amounted to £161,977,000, total debentures to £37,761,000, and total cash investment to £94,455,000. By far the most important years were the post war boom years 1919-1920, and the years 1928-29. In these four years 61 per cent of the total paid-up capital and 67.1 per cent of the total cash-investment were reported.

The most interesting result of the survey is the information obtained on company mortality. The mushroom effect of boom years is clearly displayed. Thus the percentage of companies dying within five years after the year of registration varied from zero for companies registered in 1923 to 39 per cent for companies registered in 1929. An alternative analysis shows that on the average 25 per cent of the public companies during the period covered died within seven years of the first registration.

The risk of mortality varied considerably from industry as the following figures show:

Percentage of Companies in Different Industries Dying Within Five Years of Registration

	Per Cent
Electric and wireless	60
Motors	47
Transport	38
Building and Road	33
Food	32
Base Metals (not tin)	31
Gold	30
Textiles	30
Rubber	22
House	21
Amusement	21
Finance	20
Tin	18
Engineering	17
Coal, etc.	14
Tea	9
Investment	5

The sample covered by the article was a fifth of the total registrations. This would indicate a total of between 400 and 500 million sterling new money invested in new companies recognized by the stock exchange during the 14-year period. Of this total about 13 per cent went to investment companies, 10.5 per cent to textiles, 9.5 per cent to food, 6.5 per cent to engineering, 5.1 per cent to amusement, and 5.0 per cent to house and personal.

Capital Gains Tax Seen as Millstone On Market Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Repeal of the capital gains tax should be of vital interest to every employer, property owner, security owner, wage earner and even the great numbers on relief and unemployed, says Arthur C. von Stein in a special article in the current Investment Dealers' Digest.

"The effects of this tax are disturbing throughout the entire field of business," declared Mr. von Stein. "Capital is the very life blood of commerce. It provides the stream which carries wages and products to workers and consumers. It builds and maintains factories and all the other necessary adjuncts present in a growing industrial and social mechanism.

"Anything which tends to impede the flow or dry up the source of the economic life blood of commerce automatically tends to contract the activity of business and acts as a depressing influence on production. The capital gains tax tends to slow up and dry up the constructive use of capital. Repeal of this restrictive tax should have a nation-wide effect of re-vitalizing business and employment."

Mr. von Stein was widely quoted in March of this year for pointing out "that liquidation of large blocks of stock purchased during depression lows was imminently practical because of the time limit provisions of the capital gains tax." In his current article he points out "The drastic and uneconomic provisions of this law have been a potent contributing factor in the melting away of quoted values of securities in the last few months. The vulnerability of an already thin market was increased by the necessity of absorbing large amounts of incubated tax free capital gains.

"Unless a substantial change is made in the present law, the markets are liable to manifest an annual periodic weakness for some time to come. The time limit incubation periods of this tax will continue to hatch more and more substantial amounts of tax free capital gains from now on.

"The present law, paradoxically enough, is building up a situation similar to 1929. It actually aids the wealthy investor and provides a trap for the small unwary buyer," says Mr. von Stein. "By practically forcing the large investor to wait while more time goes on to hatch increasing amounts of tax-free capital gains profits and thus restrict available supplies of stocks, prices will tend to rise further and afford additional profits.

"Meanwhile, the smaller man may be tempted more and more into the market by increasing confidence and mounting personal income. In all probability, he will arrive in volume at a time most convenient for the wholesale unloading and distribution of the larger holdings. It will be the old story all over again despite the well meaning efforts on the part of the present Administration."

Savage Arms Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Savage Arms Corporation, firearms and ammunition manufacturers, with principal plant at Utica, N. Y., for the September quarter reported consolidated net profit of $227,440, equal to $1.35 a common share, against $153,335 or 91 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $129,056 or 76 cents a share in the like 1936 quarter.

Prudence-Bonds Cash Payment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bank of the Manhattan Company, as depositary, announces a final distribution, in cash, of an amount equal to better than 87 per cent of the principal amount of participation certificates in the Prudence-Bonds Corporation Hotel Taft (formerly Hotel Manger) issue of which the Prudence Company, Inc., is guarantor.

Prudence-Bond's Payment

NEW YORK—City Farmers Trust Company, as successor trustee, is notifying holders of Prudence-Bonds Corporation first mortgage collateral bonds, seventeenth series, that a distribution equivalent to 1¼ per cent of the principal amount of the bonds will be made, pursuant to order of the Hon. Robert A. Inch of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, upon presentation of the bonds at the office of the trustee

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day 2,803,740
1937 vol. to date 351,572,099
1936 vol. to date 396,988,320

Stock Market Rather Irregular In Dull Session

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—An apathetic stock market today generally tilted backward, although a number of issues managed to contest the trend with modest advances. Dealings were comparatively slow from the start.

While selling was not particularly urgent, it was sufficient to shake down many leaders fractions to a point or more.

Steels skidded from the start as another drop in mill operations at Pittsburgh and other centers was forecast. At the same time some observers thought activities in this field may now be scraping bottom.

Chrysler pointed higher following yesterday's favorable dividend action, although the company's earnings statement was a bit under Wall Street's calculations.

Transfers were in the neighborhood of 700,000 shares.

Although rail stocks failed to get going, carrier loans were in demand in the bond department. Commodities were uneven.

In the losing column most of the time were U. S. Steel, National Steel, Inland Steel, Wheeling Steel, Crucible, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, J. I. Case, Boeing, American Telephone, Western Union, Anaconda. Phelps Dodge, Armstrong Cork, American Can, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Corn Products, Philip Morris, Air Reduction, Fajardo Sugar, Shell Union Oil, Standard Oil of N. J., N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Railway and American Locomotive.

There was a further response by Bethlehem to the company's pleasing earnings figures, this issue being one of the few steels to improve on the day. Resistant also were Goodyear, R-K-O., Woolworth, Douglas Aircraft, Santa Fe, International Paper & Power preferred, Continental Can, Mesta Machine, Briggs Mfg. and Chesapeake Corp.

Railroad liens extended yesterday's gains as the bond market lifted fractions to around a point in quiet dealings today. Other domestic corporates were in modest demand as the short session went into the final hour, although the list was spotted with minor setbacks.

Federal loans were about steady, with price changes narrow.

Heaviest inquiry centered in the carrier group with some issues recently under heavy pressure pushing up a point or more. Some traders apparently felt the petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a further increase in freight rates might have a favorable outcome.

One of the most active issues was Baltimore & Ohio 4½s which advanced around 1¼. Great Northern 4s were widely dealt in and worked up a fraction. Illinois Central was up about 2 points in light trading.

Gaining around a point were International Telephone 5s and Pennsylvania Railroad general 4½s, while U. S. Rubber 5s, St. Paul 5s, Goodyear 5s. Detroit Edison 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s and Anaconda 4½s advanced fractions.

Foreign dollar loans were mixed and quiet. Italian obligations took divergent paths for minor fractions while Japanese loans were inactive. Abitibi Power & Paper 5s gained around a point on a single transaction.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Curb stocks tended slightly higher today, but gains generally were confined to fractions at mid-morning. Intermingled with advances were losses in some issues.

Higher were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, American Cyanamid "B;" Columbia Oil & Gasoline, and Consolidated Coppermines. Lower were Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea, St. Regis Paper and United Wall Paper.

Gainers in the utilities group included American Gas & Electric. American Super Power and United Gas, while tilting downward were Niagara Hudson Power and United Light & Power "A."

Oils were firm. Up a shade were Creole Petroleum. Leonard Oil and Venezuelan Petroleum.

Bank Group Seeks Capital Reduction In New Haven Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A reduction in the capitalization of the reorganized New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to $350,525,120 compared to a capitalization of $454,932,870 proposed in the debtor's plan for reorganization, is urged upon the Interstate Commerce Commission in modifications to the debstor's plan filed with the commission by the Mutual Savings Bank Group Committee.

"The total capital structure proposed by the debtor," said the committee, "is too great and would result in a capitalization that would be unsound and undesirable in the public interest."

The Mutual Savings Bank Group Committee represents 229 mutual savings banks with approximately $40,000,000 of investment in the New Haven and its affiliated.

The brief flatly states that the railroad is insolvent and asks the commission to hold that "the present common and preferred stock of the debtor is of no value."

Consolidated Gas of Baltimore

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Gas of Baltimore and wholly-owned subsidiaries reported net income of $1,341,461 for the September quarter, equal to 91 cents a share on the common, compared with $1,248,87 or 83 cents a share in the corresponding quarter of last year.

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc.

Hathaway Bakeries, Inc., reports for the 13 periods (53 weeks) ended Oct. 9, 1937, net profit after normal federal income tax of $33,948 which compares with $50,667 for the 13 periods (52 weeks) ended October 3, 1936.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	38⅜	38¼	38½	Oct 29
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	4	58¼	58¼	58¼	Oct 29
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	2	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20½	19¾	19¾	— ¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 29
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	6	57¼	57	57¼	—1
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	4	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
5⅜	1	Allegheny	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
58½	10	Alleg pf xw	4	14¼	14	14¼	Oct 29
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	17	16¼	17	+ ⅞
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	16	15⅝	16	+1½
52⅛	10½	Alleg pr pf	2	18	18	18	+1
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	6	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	3	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	3	165	163¾	163¾	—1¼
17⅛	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	
33⅛	10	Allied Mills (2g)	4	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	23	12⅛	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	57½	57½	57½	Oct 29
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3g)	27	49	47	48¼	+ ⅝
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	15	15	14¾	15	Oct 29
87⅛	11¼	Amal Leather	2	31½	31¼	31¼	
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	5	25¾	25¼	25¾	Oct 29
114⅞	59	Amerada (2)	2	66¼	66	66	+ ¼
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	66	66	66	+1
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (3⅛g)	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ¼
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	5	39½	39	39	—2½
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	7	95¾	93½	93½	—2½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Oct 27
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	2	24¼	24	24	
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	48¼	48¼	48¼	Oct 29
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	5	19¼	19	19¼	
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 29
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	97½	97½	97½	Oct 27
23⅜	5¼	Am Colortype	11	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
30⅞	8¼	Am Comi Alcohol	6	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	17	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 29
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	8	5¼	5	5⅛	
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	20	24	23	24	Oct 29
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	1	28½	28½	28½	
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 29
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	16	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	26½	26	26½	
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	39	38½	39	Oct 29
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	Oct 29
37⅜	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	18	17	18	Oct 29
17¾	6⅜	Am International	2	8½	8½	8½	
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	12	21⅞	21	21½	— ⅛
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	2	74	74	74	+3
29⅜	10⅛	Am M&Fdy (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
15⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
68¾	29	Am Metal (1¼g)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
129½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	37	7⅞	6⅞	7	— ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	49	49	49	+ ½
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	42	41	41½	+ ½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	21	13½	13¼	13¼	
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	26	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
101⅞	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	5	81	81	81	+ ⅝
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	6	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¼
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	21	59	58⅛	58⅜	
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	134	133	134	Oct 29
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	2	29⅛	28½	29	— ⅛
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	2	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	Oct 28
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	3	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Oct 29
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 29
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	8	156½	154½	154½	—1⅞
91	66	Am Tobacco (5)	1	72	72	72	— ¼
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	5	73½	73½	73½	—1¼
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞	Oct 27
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	8	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	24	13⅞	13½	13¾	
107	72	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	82	82	82	Oct 25
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	4	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	5	41	40	41	Oct 29
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	55	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅞
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	40	40	40	+5½
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¾g)	86	31⅞	31½	31⅞	— ⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (3⅓g)	5	46	45	45	Oct 29
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	11	19	18¼	19	— ½
37½	7	Andes Copper	1	13	13	13	
10¼	2⅜	A P W Paper	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 27
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅜
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	5	98½	98½	98½	+ ¼
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	24	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	73	73	73	
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong (2g)	4	45⅛	44	45¼	— ⅛
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	6	10¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅜
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	10	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	9	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	19	43½	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	2	85	85	85	
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	5	28½	28	28	— ⅛
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 29
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	5	24	23⅞	24	
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	104	104	104	Oct 29
18½	7⅜	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44	43¼	43¼	Oct 29
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	7½	7½	7½	Oct 29
36⅜	6¼	Auburn Auto	9	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
9½	2	Austin Nichols	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Oct 29
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	15	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
		B					
23⅜	5	Baldwin Loco ct	29	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	44	14⅜	13¾	14¼	
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	1	18	18	18	
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 29
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	7	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
32	9	Barker Bros	2	13¼	13¼	13½	+ ½
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	21	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	3	13⅜	13	13⅛	
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	6	19¼	18	19¼	Oct 29
105⅜	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Oct 27
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99½	98½	99½	Oct 29
15¾	7⅜	Beldinc-Hem (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	9	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	2	19½	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
62¾	37¾	Best & Co (2½g)	4	41½	40	41	Oct 29
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	53	56	54¾	55½	+ ⅝
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	100	100	99½	+2
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	3	32	32	32	
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	6	19¾	19	19	Oct 28
29⅞	9	Boeing Airplane	19	24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
48½	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	1	31	31	31	
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	15	21	16½	16¾	Oct 29
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	23	21⅛	20¼	21⅛	+ ⅜
50⅜	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	2	34¾	34½	34½	— ¼
15⅜	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	Oct 27
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 28
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	— ½
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	17	11⅛	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	12	30⅜	30	30⅜	+ ⅞
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	36⅞	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a	2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	11⅜	10⅜	11⅜	+1½
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	60	13⅜	12¾	13⅞	+1½
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	16	40	37½	40	+3
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	3	24¼	24	24¼	
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38	38	38	Oct 29
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	14	11¾	11	11½	Oct 29
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	5	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ¼
14⅝	2¼	Budd Mfg	7	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	11	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	6	18	18	18	— ¼
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	5	37½	36¾	37¼	
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	4	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	17	20⅞	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅜
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	3	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11¾	11¼	11¼	Oct 29
18¼	5⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	5	10⅞	10½	10½	+ ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	24	23½	24	+1½
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	10	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	20	20	20	—1
		C					
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	20	28	27	27¾	Oct 28
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	11	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	17	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	5	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	64	16½	15⅜	16½	+ ⅝
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	5	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
61½	33	Cannon Mills (1½g)	3	34⅜	34	34	Oct 29
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 27
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	4	22⅛	21	21	Oct 29
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	9	4⅜	4½	4⅜	Oct 29
191¾	89	Case (JI) (6g)	1	104	103	104	—1
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2)	2	62	62	62	+1¼
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41½	17	Celanese Corp (2½g)	5	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	*	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	2	32	31	31	Oct 29
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	5	26¼	26	26¼	Oct 29
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	5	2½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	8	14¼	13	13	Oct 29
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	7½	7¼	7¼	Oct 29
14½	3½	Century Rib M (.40g)	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Oct 23
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	12	47¼	47	47	
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	12	8	7½	8	+ ⅝
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	4	38	36¾	38	Oct 29
48	5	Checker Cab	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	15	40	40	40	—1
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	5	51	49½	49½	— ½
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅜
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	3	4¾	4¼	4¼	
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	10	2⅞	2⅛	2¼	
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	3	7	7	7	+ ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ½
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	22	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Oct 29
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	2	2½	2⅜	2½	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	2	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (2)	3	31½	31½	31½	— ¾
3⅜	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 29
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	Oct 28
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	1	11	11	11	Oct 29
22⅜	12	Chick Got Oil	6	15¼	15	15	Oct 29
15⅞	3	Childs Co	6	6⅞	6½	6½	
135¼	52½	Chrysler (10g)	167	76¾	74⅝	76¼	+1
17	2½	Eastern Rolling Mill	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
198	145	Eastman Kodak (8)	2	169	168	168	—1
37½	15½	Eaton Mfg (2½g)	*13	26	25⅛	25⅛	Oct 29
16	3	Eitingon Schild	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅜	Elec & Mus (.18e)	7	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
45½	15½	El Auto Lite (2.20g)	9	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
16	3¾	Elec Boat	12	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
26⅜	6⅛	Elec Pow & Light	40	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
87	24	Elec P & L $6 pf	2	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
92¼	27	Elec P & L pf	3	46	45¼	45¼	+ ¼
44½	22	Elec Stor Bat (2)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8	1½	Elk Horn Coal pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
20	14½	El Paso N G (2)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
60	37	Endicott-Johnson (3)	1	40	39⅞	39⅞	Oct 27
17¾	3	Eng Pub Svc	4	8	8	8	+1
78¼	41	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	1	47	47	47	Oct 29
81	46½	Eng PS pf ww (5½)	1	46½	46½	46½	Oct 26
86½	63½	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	63½	63½	63½	Sep 24
9¾	1¾	Equitable Off Bldg	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 29
23⅝	4¼	Erie RR	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
35⅞	8¼	Erie 1 pf	2	14	13½	14	+ ⅜
28¼	5	Erie 2 pf	8	10¾	9½	10¼	Oct 29
8¾	3	Eureka Vac Clean	9	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ¼
34¼	7	Evans Prod (1)	3	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
6¾	1¼	Exchange Buffet	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		F					
71⅞	23½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	3	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¾
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	26	Fajardo Sugar (3g)	1	33	33	33	—1⅛
29¾	7½	Fed Light & Trac	3	12½	10¾	12	Oct 29
150	66½	Fed Mining & Sm	5	78	78	78	Oct 29
129	90	Fed M & Sm pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Oct 19
11⅜	*	Fed Motor	8	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
11½	2¼	Fed Screw	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
6	1¼	Fed Water Serv (.60)	15	2⅝	2¼	2½	Oct 29
43¾	17	Fed D Stores (2)	1	23	23	23	— ½
108⅞	65	Fed D Strs pf (4½)	1	76	76	76	+1½
45⅝	22½	Fid P F Ins (1.60a)	1	31	31	31	+1
41⅞	16½	Firestn T&R (2)	8	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
107½	91	Firestn T&R pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	+1½
52¼	30	First Nat Strs (2½)	5	33½	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅜
46¼	11½	Flintkote (1)	11	18	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
58½	31	Florence Sto (1½g)	1	36	36	36	Oct 21
39½	22½	Florsheim Sh A (2)	1	23	23	23	Oct 20
97¼	1½	Follansbee	2	3	3	3	
58	27	Food Mach (2½a)	12	36	33½	35¼	Oct 29
54½	11½	Foster Wheeler	17	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	+ ¾
18⅜	2¾	Francisco Sug	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
32¼	18	Freeport Sul (1g)	18	23½	22½	22¾	Oct 29
		G—H					
7½	1⅛	Gabriel A	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15⅜	3⅜	Gair (Robert)	53	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ¼
30¼	20	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	1	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅜
19½	4	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
15½	5½	Gen Am Investors	3	8	7½	8	Oct 29
105¾	94	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Oct 20
86½	38½	Gen Am Trans (1½g)	3	42½	42	42½	— ½
19½	5	Gen Baking (.60)	8	9⅛	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
14	2½	Gen Bronze	10	5	4¾	4⅞	
32½	6¼	Gen Cable	4	13	13	13	
65	14¼	Gen Cable A	3	26	25	26	Oct 29

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wheat Price Off In Week; Position Of Corn Strong

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Wheat prices were under pressure, much of the wheat at Chicago, although there were many features, especially in the foreign situation, which ordinarily would have made for a strong market. Liverpool and Buenos Aires reached the highest levels in some time, the difference between prices at Chicago and the English market being the widest in many years.

Buenos Aires new crop of wheat which is usually selling at a discount under Chicago wheat at this time is at substantial premiums. These features stimulated considerable buying here at times, but the bulges met heavy selling. On setbacks there was some short covering, as well as buying on resting orders, and also some buying against export sales.

Big Corn Export Business

The recovery in the stock market failed to have much effect on grains, although during the slump in security prices, the effect on grains was considerable.

Export sales increased on the declines, and it was estimated that about 3,000,000 bushels hard winters had been worked. The effect of this was mostly at Kansas City, which gained on Chicago.

The usual character of the present grain markets was indicated by the nominal effect which a big export business in corn had on futures. In former years any active absorption of American corn for export had an electrical effect on the speculative trade. The past week sales of upwards of 2,000,000 bushels for export failed to lift prices more than a cent or so. Export business in corn is the first in several years and is in marked contrast to the past few years when we have imported freely from other countries.

The effect of the export trade is minimized to a great extent by the tremendously large primary arrivals of corn which necessitate free hedging. The weather has been ideal, and the crop is so large in many sections that it is understood there is not enough crib room on farms to take care of it.

Argentina Big Factor

England and Germany have been good buyers of corn, and at the rate Argentina is disposing of its surplus, and with the indicated European demand in prospect, there should be a continued good business. Argentina shipped out 9,059,000 bushels the past week, which on the Government estimate last week of 59,000,000 bushels remaining available for exports, would suggest only 50,000,000 bushels remaining now.

Argentina figured largely in the week's grain news in more ways than one. Buenos Aires futures showed marked strength up to the end of the week. The Government there has raised its estimate of wheat acreage from 17,586,000 acres to 19,-200,000 acres. The provinces of Cordoba and Sante Fe need more rain, badly in some sections, but in other areas rains have been ample. Harvest has begun in the earliest sections of both Argentina and Australia. Broomhall's Australian correspondents place the wheat crop in that country at not more than 140,-000,000 bushels, which is 10,000,000 bushels less than last year.

Flour sales in this country fell to small proportions the past week, after a good business the week previous. Primary receipts are liberal.

With the inclusion now of corn, the United States is now on an export basis for wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye, with occasional sales of all grains.

Wheat Irregularly Upward in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (AP)—Although climbing upward at times, wheat prices were unable to make a sustained advance early today in the face of quiet selling that offset modest demand.

Some scattered buying was largely in response to reports of light frosts in Argentina and to an advance of more than a cent in Buenos Aires wheat at the opening.

Starting ⅛ higher to ½ lower, December 95¾-96. May 95⅛-⅜, wheat then showed little change. Corn opened unchanged to ⅝ off, December 58⅝-½. May 59½-⅝, and afterward steadied.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, New York: We are now inclined to suggest a more aggressive trading attitude on the part of those in a position to assume the risk. We would utilize any further profit-taking reactions or sidewise movements to make commitments.

Henry Clews & Co., New York—The next week or so ought to tell the story and unless there is going to be a collapse all along the line it does seem as if present prices had discounted to a large degree any further unfavorable factors that may make their appearance.

Southgate & Co., Boston—It is believed that the President is seriously enough concerned over the situation in business and in the markets to give immediate consideration to measures calculated to help. At this writing the best expectations are that much constructive work of this nature will go on for probably the balance of the year. In view of this, a more comfortable attitude toward the bond market is justified.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—Just what effect the reduction in requirements may have over a more or less extended period remains to be seen, but the change was generally regarded as indicating a somewhat more lenient attitude toward such matters on the part of a governmental board of prominence.

New York Bonds

Closing Prices

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
7	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.21	105.21	105.21
12	3⅜s '47-43	107	107	107
50	3¼s '45-43	106.20	106.20	106.20
5	3¼s '46-44	106.13	106.13	106.13
10	3¼s '47-45	103.21	103.19	103.19
3	3½s '49-46	104.26	104.26	104.26
3	3¾s '51-48	100.19	100 19	100.19
3	2½s '53-49	98.8	98.6	99.8
6	2¾s '54-51	99.29	99 29	99.29
5	3s '55-45	102.28	102.28	102.28
18	2½s '60-55	100.23	100.17	100.22
9	2¾s '59-56	99.22	99.18	99.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

2	3s '47-42	102.26	102.26	102.26
7	3s '49-44	102.10	102.10	102.10

Home Owners' Loan

2	2¾s '49-39	100.22	100.22	100.22
6	3s '52-44	102.12	102.11	120.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
13	Alleghany 5s '50 pt	30	29½	30
2	Allegh Val 4s '42	108½	108¼	108½
28	Allis Chalmers 4s'52	104½	103¾	104½
14	Am & For P 5s 2030	66¾	65⅞	65⅞
1	Am I G Ch 5½s '49	103¼	103¼	103¼
7	Am Int 5½s '49	97¼	97	97
22	Am T&T 5½s '43	113¾	113⅛	113⅜
22	Am T&T 3½s '66	100⅛	100	100
39	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103¼	102½	102⅞
19	Am T&T 3½s '61	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
1	Am T Rdr cv '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
2	Arm Del 4s '57	95	95	95
5	Arm Del 4s '55	95⅞	95⅜	95⅜
3	AT&SF 4s '95	110	109¾	109¾
12	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	106⅛	106	106
6	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	106⅛	106	106
5	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	31	31	31
3	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	63	63	63
1	Bald Loco 5s '40 st	102	102	102
14	B&O rfg 6s '95	58¼	58	58
11	B&O 5s '48	89¼	89	89¼
40	B&O rfg 5s '95	52	51	51
44	B&O 5s '96 F	51	50	50
105	B&O 5s 2000 D	51	50	50⅛
142	B&O cv 4½s '60	44¾	44⅛	44⅛
6	B&O 4s '48	84	83⅞	83⅞
5	B&O4sPLE&WV	79	78	78
2	B&O 5s S W '50	70½	70½	70½
6	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	126⅛	126	126
7	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¼	102	102¼
5	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93¼	93⅛	93¼
24	Boston&Me 5s '67	51	51	51
6	Bkly Edis 3⅜s '66	101½	101½	101½
68	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	63	60¾	63
2	Bkly UnEl 4½s '50	84½	84½	84½
3	Bur C R&Ne 5s '34 ct	19½	19½	19½
3	Bush Term 5s '55	48	48	48
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
39	Can Pac 4s perp	88	87⅛	88
1	Carr & Ge 5s '38	102	102	102
1	Cen of Ga 5s '50 A	8½	8½	8½
5	Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	12¼	12¼	12¼
1	Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	18	18	18
5	Cen Ill E & G 5s 51	96	96	96
5	Cen Steel 8s '41	117⅛	117½	117⅛
4	Certain-td 5½s '48	63¾	63½	63¾
6	C Ohio cn 5s '39	106⅜	105¾	106⅜
6	C & O 3½s '96 D	95	94⅞	94⅞
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	CB&Q 4½s'77	105½	105½	105½
9	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¼	17	17¼
2	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	Chic G Westn 4s '59	21½	21	21
1	Chi I & L 6s '66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4	Chi I & L 5s '47	18	18	18
3	Chi I & L 5s '66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	Chi I & L 4s '47	17	17	17
26	CMStP & Pac 5s '75	12¼	11¾	12¼
51	CMStP&P 5s'2000	4¾	4½	4½
5	CM&StP 4½s '89E	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
8	CM&StP gen 4s '89	29½	29½	29½
5	Chi&NW rfg 5s'2037	12	12	12
3	Chi&NW gen 5s '87	23	22½	22½
28	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	8¾	8½	8¾
17	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	11⅛	11	11⅛
14	Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11½	11½	11½
10	Chi & NW 4s '87	20	19	19
2	Chi&NW 3½s'87	18½	18½	18½
3	CRI & P 4½s '52A	10½	10⅜	10⅜
5	CRI & P 4½s'52A ct	9	9	9
1	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	8	8	8
3	C R I & P 4s '88	20	19⅝	19⅝
5	CRI&Prfg 4s'34 ct	8½	8½	8½
1	C T H & SE inc 5s'60	59¾	59¾	59¾
2	Ch Un Sta 4s'63D	110½	110½	110½
1	Ch& W Ind 4½s'62	96	96	96
4	Childs Co 5s '43	67	67	67
10	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	CCC&StL 4½s'77	75½	75½	75½
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	105¾	105½	105½
9	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	102½	102	102
2	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	98	97¾	98
6	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	94	94	94
1	Columbia G 5s '52 May	94	94	94
1	ColumbiaG 5s 1961	92	92	92
8	Col Ry Pw L 4s 65	105¼	104⅝	105¼
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	97½	97½	97½
8	Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	100½	100½	100½
2	Con Edis 3¼s 46	104½	104½	104½
6	Con Edis 3½s 56	102¼	101⅞	102¼
6	Con Gas NY 4½s 51	107½	107½	107½
25	Con Oil 3½s 51	97¼	96⅞	96⅝
3	Consum Pow 3½s 70	103	103	103
2	Consum Pw 3¼s 66	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1	Container 5s 43	91	91	91
1	Crown Cork 4s 50	104½	104½	104½
5	Crown W 6s 51	103½	103½	103½
1	Cuba RR 5s 52	48½	48½	48½
1	Dayton P&L 3½s 60	105½	105½	105½
5	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	70	70	70
10	Del P&L 4½s 71	107	107	107
22	D&R G 4s 36	15½	14½	15½
38	D&R G W 5s 55 Asd	8	7	8
8	D&R G West 5s 78	11½	10⅜	11½
6	Det Ed 4½s 61	112⅝	112⅜	112⅜
5	Det Ed 4s 65	108¾	108¾	108¾
5	Det Ed 3½s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
5	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5	Erie rfg 5s '67	52¼	51	51
37	Erie rfg 5s '75	52½	50½	50¾
17	Erie cv 4s '53 B	56	55	56
6	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8½	8½
7	Francis Sug 6s '56	56	55	56
3	Gen Cable 5½s'47	103	102	102
7	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104¼	104	104¼
7	Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	104¼	104	104¼
1	Gen Mot Acc 3¼s'51	102	102	102
1	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	57	57	57
6	Goodrich 6s '45	99⅝	98½	99⅜
11	Goodyr T & R 5s '57	103¼	102¾	102¾
1	Gt Nor 5s '73	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	92⅞	92¾	92⅜
1	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	114	114	114
110	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106¾	106½	106⅝
27	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98½	98¼	98¼
6	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	84⅝	84½	84½
6	G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8¼
10	Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
6	Hud Man rfg 5s '57	52	52	52
38	Hud Man inc 5s '57	17½	16¾	17
5	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107¼	107¼	107¼
8	Ill Cen 4s '52	58½	58	58
3	Ill Cen 4s '53	55	54⅞	54⅞
7	Ill Cen 4s '55	57	56½	56½
31	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	47¼	46½	46½
24	ICG&StLNO 5s '63 A	52½	52	52½
15	ICGSL&NO 4½s '63	49	48	48
14	Inland Stl 3⅜s'61	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
1	Interb R Tr 7s'32	56	56	56
2	Interb R Tr 6s'32	21	20	21
21	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	55	52	55
18	Interlake Iron 4s'47	80¼	79½	79½
10	Int Gt Nor 4s 6s'52	6	6	6
15	Int Hydro El 6s'44	68	67	67¾
2	Int Mer Mar 6s'41	56⅝	56⅞	56⅞
1	Int Paper 6s'55	90	90	90
1	Int Paper 5s'47	93½	93½	93½
40	Int Pwr cv 4½s'39	88	87½	88
2	Int T&T 4½s'52	58	58	58
51	Int T&T 5s'55	63¼	61	63¼
11	Jones&LaughSt 4¼s'61	99	98½	98½
4	K C South 5s'50	68	67	68
10	K C South 3s'50	76	76	76
7	K C Term 4s '59	109½	109	109½
10	Kans G&E 4½s'80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1	Lac Gas 6s 42B	55	55	55
4	Lac Gas 5½s 53	66¼	66	66
2	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	66	65	66
6	Lac Gas 5½s 60	66	65	66
2	Leh Val Coal 6s 38	87	87	87
2	Leh Val Coal 5s 44	80	80	80
2	Leh Val Coal 5s 64	31	31	31
5	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	39¾	39¾	39¾
8	Leh Val 4½s 2003	34⅞	34½	34⅞
11	Leh Val 4s 2003	33	32	33
4	Liggett & M 5s 51	124	123	123
2	Liquid Carb 4s '47	106	106	106
8	Loews 3½s 46	99	99	99
1	Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s 45	109	109	109
1	Louis & N un 4s 40	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
3	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	101¾	101½	101¾
9	Manat Sug 7½s'42ct	47	46½	46½
25	Manhat Ry 4s '90	32	29½	31¼
17	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	31⅞	28	31⅞
17	Manhat Ry 4s '90 et	31⅞	28	31⅞
10	McCrory Strs 5s '51	99⅞	99½	99⅞
26	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	102	101¾	101⅞
2	McKIlRy&L 5s '61B	101¾	101½	101½
3	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100⅜	100⅝	100⅝
23	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13	12¾	12⅞
34	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	50	49¾	49¾
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	27½	27½	27½
25	Mo Pac 5½s '49	6½	6	6⅜
29	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	22	22	22
5	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
11	Mo Pac 5s'78 G	22	22	22
5	Mo Pac 5s'80 H	22	22	22
17	Mo Pac 5s'81 I	22¼	21⅝	22
3	Mo Pac 5s'81 I ct	21¼	20¾	20¾
15	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	8½	8¼	8½
1	Mob & Oh 5s'38	14	14	14
6	Mob & O 4½s'77	13½	13½	13½
4	MonWPaPJbSv 4½s'60	103½	103½	103½
16	Mor & Essex 4½s'55	64	63¾	64
10	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
10	Namm & Son 5s'43	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
11	Nassau El 4s'51	33½	32½	33⅛
6	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	100⅝	100¾	100⅝
89	Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	103⅜	103¼	103¼
10	NtRRMex 4½s'26 asd	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	Natl Steel 4s'65	106½	106½	106½
2	NO Tex&MS½s'54(27g)	38½	38½	38½
5	NO Tex&M 4½s '56	35½	35½	35½
5	NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	80	78¾	79¾
	NYC 4½s 2013 A	73½	73½	73½
	NYC cn 4s '98	84	84	84
	NYC cn 3¼s '52	90	90	90
	NYC&HR 4½s2013	73½	73½	73½
5	NYC&HR 3½s '97	94½	93¾	94½
2	NY Chi & StL 6s '38	83¾	83¼	83⅞
2	NYC&StL 3½s '74A	75	75	75
4	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	85	85	85
3	NY Dock Co 5s '38	108½	108½	108½
9	NY Dock Co 5s '38	45	43¼	45
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	53	53	53
8	NY G E H&P 6s '42	113¼	113¼	122⅜
2	NY G E H&P 4s '49	112⅝	112½	112½
1	NY Lack&W 4½s '73	99	99	99
15	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	25	23¾	25
NYNH&H 4½s '67		25	25	25
1	NYNH&H 4s '47	23	23	23
15	NYNH&H 4s '55	22½	22¼	22¼
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	11	11	11
2	NY O & W gen 4s '55	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	NY Steam 5s '56	105½	105½	105½
12	NY Tel 4½s '39	106¾	106⅞	106⅞
18	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	6½	6½	6½
13	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	12¼	12	12¼
2	Norf&W 4s '96	117¼	117⅛	117⅛
13	Nor Am Co 5s '61	101	100¼	101
6	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103¼	103¼	103¼
9	Nor Pac 6s 2047	94½	94	94
11	Nor Pac 4s '97	98	98	98
13	Nor Pac 3s 2047	65¼	65	65
18	Ohio Ed 4s '65	102⅜	101½	102⅜
2	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100	100	100
1	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
8	Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105⅛	105¼	105⅛
10	Pac G&E 2½s '86	99½	99⅜	99½
12	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103	102¾	103
10	Pac G&E 4s '64	106½	106⅜	106⅜
8	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	101½	101½	101½
6	Pen Ohio&Det 4½s '77	104	104	104
14	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	99½	99¼	99¼
13	Pen Co 4s '63	99¾	99½	99¾
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	112½	112	112
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117	117	117
17	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105¾	104¾	105
21	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	95	94½	94⅝
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	102	102	102
3	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	102	101½	101½
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	95	95	95
15	Pen RR 3¼s '52	94	92¾	93½
7	Peo GL & C Chi 5s '47	111¾	111	111¾
2	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	81¼	81¼	81¼
2	Peoria & P U 5½s '74	111	111	111
1	Pere Marq 5s '56	88	88	88
1	Pere Marq 4½s '80	80½	80½	80½
15	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅝
2	Phil Bal & W 4½s'77C	110	110	110
5	Phil Bal & W 4½s'81D	109	109	109
2	Phila Co 5s '67	93½	93	93½
18	Phil Elec 3½s '67	104½	104⅜	104⅜
3	Phil Read C & I 6s '49	61¾	61¾	61¾
6	Phil Read C & I 5s '73	19½	18½	19½
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	12½	12½	12½
3	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	87	87	87
8	Porti Gen E 4½s '60	57½	56	57½
34	Postal Tel & C 5s '53	14½	14	14½
9	Pruf Ity Bak 5½s '48	88½	88½	88½
7	Radio Keith 6s '41	103	100½	102
29	Readg 4½s '97 A	96	95¼	95¼
11	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	80	80	80
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	99	99	99
3	Republic Steel 5½s '54	69½	69½	107½
2	Republic Steel 4½s '61	85¼	85½	85½
7	Safeway Strs 4s '47	102	101¾	102
4	Sague Pw Co 4¼s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
10	StLIM&S4sR&G'33	66	66	66
10	StLSF 5s '50B	15	15	15
12	StLSF 5s B '50	12	13	13
15	StLSF 4½s '78	13¼	13¼	13¼
9	StLSF4½s'78 ctf	11¾	11½	11¾
1	StLSF 4s '50 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
1	StLSF 4s '50A ct	12¾	12¾	12¾
22	Seab AL cn 6s '45	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
13	Canada 4s '60	9½	9⅜	9⅜
3	Sea AL aj 5s '49	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Sea AL 4s '50 st	14½	14½	14½
5	Sea AL rfg 4s '59	7½	7½	7½
10	Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	7	7	7
142	Sea-All Fla 6s '35A ct	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
13	Shell Un 2½s '51	98⅝	98½	98½
2	Simmons 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
9	Socony Vac O 3½s'50	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
11	So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	101	101	101
2	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
1	So Pac 4½s '81	69	69	69
2	So Pac 4½s'81 69	69½	69½	69½
8	So Pac rfg 4s '55	98	98	98
8	So Pac 4½sOre 7	80½	80	80
10	So Ry 6½s '56	74½	73	73½
1	Sou Ry cn 5s '94	88	88	88
26	Sou Ry 5s 2000	55¼	54½	55
2	Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	85½	85½	85½
7	S W Gas&El 4s '60	100	100	100
10	Staley Mfg 4s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
21	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	99	98½	99
31	Studebaker 6s cv '45	85½	84	84
11	Ten El P 6s '47 A	84¼	83½	84⅛
1	T RR A St L 4s '53	108¾	108¾	108¾
13	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104⅜	104	104⅛
16	Third Ave aj 5s '60	8	7⅞	8
3	Third Ave 4s '60	37	37	37
20	Tide W A O 3½s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Tri Cont 5s '53	105	105	105
6	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	105¾	105¼	105¾
6	Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	106	106	106
1	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115½	115½	115½
2	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112½	112½	112½
7	Un Pac 3½s '71	95	94½	94½
11	Un Pac 3½s '70	94	93⅞	94
5	Unit Drug 5s '53	82½	82¼	82¼
3	US Pipe & F 3½s '46	110	110	110
53	U S Rub 5s '47	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1	Utah L&T 5s '44	91	91	91
17	Util P&L 5½s '57	55	54¾	55
16	Util P&L 5s '59	55	54½	54¾
1	Va E & P 4½s '55 A	108	108	108
5	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Wabash 5½s '75 ct	14¼	14¼	14¼
1	Wabash 1st 5s '39	72	72	72
1	Wabash 5s '76 B	14	14	14
16	Wabash 4½s '78 G	14	13¾	14
1	Walker H 4¼s '45	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6	Westch Lt 3½s '67	100	100	100
2	Westch Lt 5s '50	121¼	121¼	121¼
1	West Pen P 5s '63E	119¾	119¾	119¾
10	West Md 4s '52	95¼	94¾	95
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	108½	108½	108½
3	West Pac 5s '46 asd	18	18	18
14	West Un 5s '38	100	100	100
9	Western Un 5s '51	75¼	74¾	74¾
33	Western Un 5s '60	72	71¼	72
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	98	97¾	97¾
3	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100¼	100	100¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	70	70	70
4	Adriatic El 7s '52	80	80	80
11	Agricultural 7s '42	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Argentine 4s '72 new	91¾	91¾	91¾
5	Argentine 4½s '71	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Australia 5s '55	105¼	105	105¼
20	Australia 6s '57	105	105	105
20	Australia 4½s '56	101	100¾	100¾
3	Belgium 6s '55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Berlin City 6½s '50	20	20	20
1	Berl City El 6½s '51	25½	25½	25½
1	Berl City El 6s '55	21	21	21
11	Brazil 8s '41	39¾	39¾	39¾
23	Brazil 6½s'26-27	30¼	30¼	30¼
2	Brazil Fy El 7s '52	32¾	32¾	32¾
2	Brisbane 5s '58	100¾	100¾	100¾
35	Buen A 4½s&3s '77	76⅞	76⅝	76⅝
4	Buen A 4½s 4¾s& '75	78¼	87¼	78¼
2	Canada 5s '52	111¾	111¾	111¾
13	Canada 4s '60	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
8	Canada 3¼s '61	98¾	98½	98½
8	Canada 3s '67	92¾	92¾	92¾
7	Canada 2½s '45	99	99	99
3

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10-3 P. M. daily.
Advertising Information Bureau

Quality!

Furniture and Home Furnishings may be purchased on our Divided Payment Plan. All prices quoted are cash prices. Add one-half of one per cent per month for Divided Payments.

Sterchi's
20 West Adams Street
Also St. Augustine and Ocala

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445 8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1690 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.
The Best to Be Had in Foods
Prompt Delivery Service
Dial 2-3724

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers.
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

RESTAURANT TROCADERO
168 N. E. FORTIETH STREET
Across from Biltmore Theatre, Buena Vista
Catering to Home Folks of Miami
Serving only the best foods, prepared with appreciation and care, served to your liking.

"ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT *PAINT*"
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
56 West Flagler Phone 2-7443

MAMMOTH FOOD STORES
Where Food Prices Are Made
Two Large Beautiful Stores
1463 S. W. 8TH STREET
N. MIAMI AVE. and 19TH ST.
2 blks. west First Church of Christ, Scientist

ORLANDO

The Vogue
JUST HATS
AUTREY ARCADE
120 N. ORANGE AVE.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
Cor. Orange and Jefferson Sts.

New Attractive
SILK BACK JERSEYS
In all sizes. Prices reasonable.
Town and Country Shop
Phone 8781 Angebilt Hotel Bldg.

Visit Our
Economy Dress Shop
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

ARTISTIC PERMANENTS
Finger Waving
Venable Beauty Shop
35 E. Concord Street

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

Shop at Sears MORE!
You'll Save More . . . Anytime!

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

WILLSON-CHASE
A Modern Department Store

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

Shop at Sears in Tampa Completely Air-Conditioned
New Departments Complete Lines
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

The Only Complete Fashion Store in West Palm Beach
HATCH'S

FORD V-8 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR V-12
Authorized Sales and Service
BARCO MOTORS, Inc.
416 Third Street, W. Palm Beach
Over 20 Years Continuous Service
Tel. 5178

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
70 BROAD N. W. WA. 5789

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
146 Marietta Street Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS ART WORK TYPOGRAPHY

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

For all lines of
FIRE and CASUALTY INSURANCE
Call
HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

MULBERRY MARKET
"Everything Good to Eat"
Choice Meats - Fish - Poultry
Groceries - Produce
Prompt Delivery
Tels. 4181—4182 418-20-22 Mulberry St.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

AGENCIES WANTED

SWISS merchant with great commercial experience (for last 16 years manager of large import and export firm in the Far East), and now desirous of establishing himself in Zürich (Switzerland), seeks to represent first class foreign firms or to connect with already existing agency; excellent references. Write to: E. NIEVERGELT, Spiegelhofstrasse 28, Zürich, Switzerland.

POST WANTED

TECHNICIEN, electro-mecanicien cherche situation stable ans son pays (Suisse) ou à l'étranger, 36 ans, expérience technique, commerciale et manuelle. Excellentes références. Offres à G. Frieden, 3 Rue St. Léger, Geneva, Switz. (Situation wanted by technician.)

TEACHERS

PARIS — Mademoiselle WEHRLY, 66 rue d'Alesia 14e. Violin, Solfeggio Teacher. Paris Conservatory Diplomas. Private Pupils.

EUROPE

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Fashion House
Joh. Vermeerstraat 42
AMSTERDAM - Z.
SPORTEX
The "all weather coat"
light, warm and weather proof Fl. 35.-

D. NOLLE
(SHOEMAKER)
Shoenmakerij Reparaties
Admiralengracht 205 W. Tel. 84638

(Teaching)
MEJ. E. de BOER
Privé-en clublessen Engelsch - Fransch
Belast zich tevens met bijwerken van Leerlingen Lagere School.
Watteaustraat 1 hs. Tel. 29600

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

DAMFRISERING
ELWIL
Karlbergsvägen 61
Telefon 31 33 40
HAIRDRESSER

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM
(Continued)

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69, Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 39
In Malmö: Baltzarsgatan 33
In Göteborg: V. Hamngatan 11.

Myrstedts Matthöma
WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
CARPETS CURTAINS TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 50 GÖTEBORG

Gillbergs
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only Goods of Quality

BOOKS — MAGAZINES
STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Carpets and Rugs
MATZINGER
Basle, Steinenberg 5

Lebensmittel
Früchte, Saucissons Vaudois
A. KUHN-BUSSINGER
Tel. 24.304 Güterstrasse 187
(Fruits, Provisions)

Pelze
B. ELSE A.G.
Spalenberg 20 Tel. 47.021
(Furs)

BERNE

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zürich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum
Pelzhaus

CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for reliability, quality and style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

C. Hefti
MARKTGASSE 51 II
Modes Bernoz

ED. MEYER-V. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17. Tel. 22.331

MISS BIGLER
Teaches English
Tel. 35.252 42 Bubenbergstr. 42

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28.445
9:30 A. M.-12:30 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cooking and Heating by GAS
Bathrooms, Lavatories
Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 BOULEVARD JAMES FAZY

SPÉCIALITÉ DE FROMAGES ET CHARCUTERIES
R. Passy
Telephone 43.094 (Cheese) Rue de Rive No. 13

Flowers
MARCHAND-SCHOENAU
14 Rue du Conseil Général
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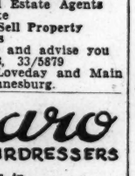

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'Prisoner of Zenda' a Film Of Excitement and Splendor

Angel (Paramount) — If Ernst Lubitsch had thrown out the dull and pointless triangle drama in favor of a servants' pantry comedy, he might have had something. As it is, Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas wander through a dreary mist of dialogue brightened only by occasional clever cinematic touches, soft lighting and low-keyed speech. Edward Everett Horton, Ernest Cossart, Laura Hope Crews, Herbert Mundin.—Adults.

Breakfast for Two (RKO)—If it weren't for presence of cherub-faced Eric Blore, this would rank as very nearly the dullest comedy of the year. Even with Mr. Blore, it has a hard time keeping its head above water. Wealthy young business woman buys out an enormous shipping firm to bring its playboy owner to his senses. Herbert Marshall, Barbara Stanwyck.—Adults and young people.

The Bride Wore Red (MGM)—This one hasn't an Eric Blore. Ergo, it beats even the Marshall-Stanwyck affair for dullness. High on an Alpine peak, a little café singer sets her cap for a millionaire nobleman but finally settles for the village postman, whose whimsical philosophies have the genuine flavor of a piece of wax fruit. Joan Crawford, Robert Young, Franchot Tone, Reginald Owen, Billie Burke.—Adults.

Fight for Your Lady (RKO)—Dialect comedians and Jack Oakie's wisecracking constitute the principal attractions of a passably entertaining film. Famous concert singer, in Budapest to forget English actress, meets cabaret entertainer, whose boy friend is a famous dueller. The situation takes on a pseudo-serious air when the singer finds himself really in love. John Boles, Ida Lupino, Margot Grahame, Gordon Jones, Erik Rhodes.—Adults and young people.

Heidi (20th-Fox)—Johanna Spyri's tale adapted for Shirley Temple in what many will consider her best dramatic film. Sentimentality is not stinted as Shirley softens her crusty old grandfather, encourages a little invalid girl to walk, engineers a romance and does her song and dance. The film has been beautifully produced but may prove too emotionally strenuous for the small members of the family. Jean Hersholt, Arthur Treacher, Helen Westley, Pauline Moore, Mady Christians, Sidney Blackmer, Marcia Mae Jones.—Family.

Lancer Spy (20th-Fox)—An excellent spy melodrama. Darryl F. Zanuck seems to have discovered a new star in the person of six-foot-three George Sanders, who plays the dual role of an English naval officer sent to Germany to impersonate a German officer. Dolores Del Rio, set to catch him, loses her heart and her life in letting the handsome Englishman escape. Acting, writing and production assignments have been capably carried out. Peter Lorre, Maurice Moscovitch, Sig Rumann, Virginia Field, Joseph Schildkraut, Fritz Feld.—Adults and young people.

The League of Frightened Men (Columbia)—Nero Wolfe, with the aid of his faithful stooge, Archie, solves a series of crimes which go back to a Harvard hazing stunt. The solution is almost as puzzling as the original crimes but this doesn't spoil the enjoyment of a rather amusing film. Walter Connally, Lionel Stander, Eduardo Ciannelli, Irene Hervey, Nana Bryant, Walter Kingsford.—Adults and young people.

Life Begins With Love (Columbia)—Entertainment of the mildest sort on a timeworn theme. Rich playboy, after a large spree, hides away in a day nursery where he gets a janitor's job and falls in love with the superintendent. Jean Parker, Douglass Montgomery, Edith Fellows, Leona Maricle, Lumsden Hare (some good players wasted).—Adults and young people.

My Dear Miss Aldrich (MGM)—Given the charm of lovely Maureen O'Sullivan and the asperity of Edna May Oliver, minor material achieves briskness and dash. Miss O'Sullivan is a schoolteacher from the West who proves the fallacy of not allowing women employees to work on a large New York newspaper. Her success upsets the notions and also the heartbeat of a woman-hating editor. Walter Pidgeon, Rita John.—Adults and young people.

Over the Goal (Warner Bros.)—The hero is kidnaped but persuades his jailer to get him back to the field in time to win for dear old Carlton. Just another football season "classic," with Johnny Davis, "scat" singing trumpeter formerly with Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians, to give the film its comic punches. June Travis, William Hopper.—Family.

The Prisoner of Zenda (United Artists)—A Ruritanian romance with the right ingredients of suspense, pageantry, heroics, bitter-sweet love and sword fights in the bridge room of the moat. Rudolf Rassendyl doubles for King Rudolf, his distant relative, when villains drug the king so that he shall lose his kingdom by failing to appear for his coronation. Ronald Colman plays both Rudolfs. David O. Selznick has done justice to the picture possibilities of Anthony Hope's novel and the result is excellent entertainment. Awards of merit to all departments. Madeleine Carroll, Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Raymond Massey, David Niven.—Adults and young people.

Tales From the Vienna Woods (Mondial)—That excellent comedian, Leo Slezak, is the central figure in a charming Viennese film. Mr. Slezak holds the mortgages on a castle owned by a young count. To extricate his young debtor, the rotund singer endeavors to engineer a romance with a wealthy American motor heiress who, as it happens, is being impersonated by a pretty young journalist. It all comes out right in a jolly Viennese style with Strauss and the Vienna Philharmonic abetting. Magda Schneider, Wolf Albach-Retty, Truus Van Alten, Oscar Szabo.—Family.

Trapped by G-Men (Columbia)—Jack Holt and Wynne Gibson trap the bad men in a mountain hideout. Fairly exciting in a minor, Grade-B way.—Adults and young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

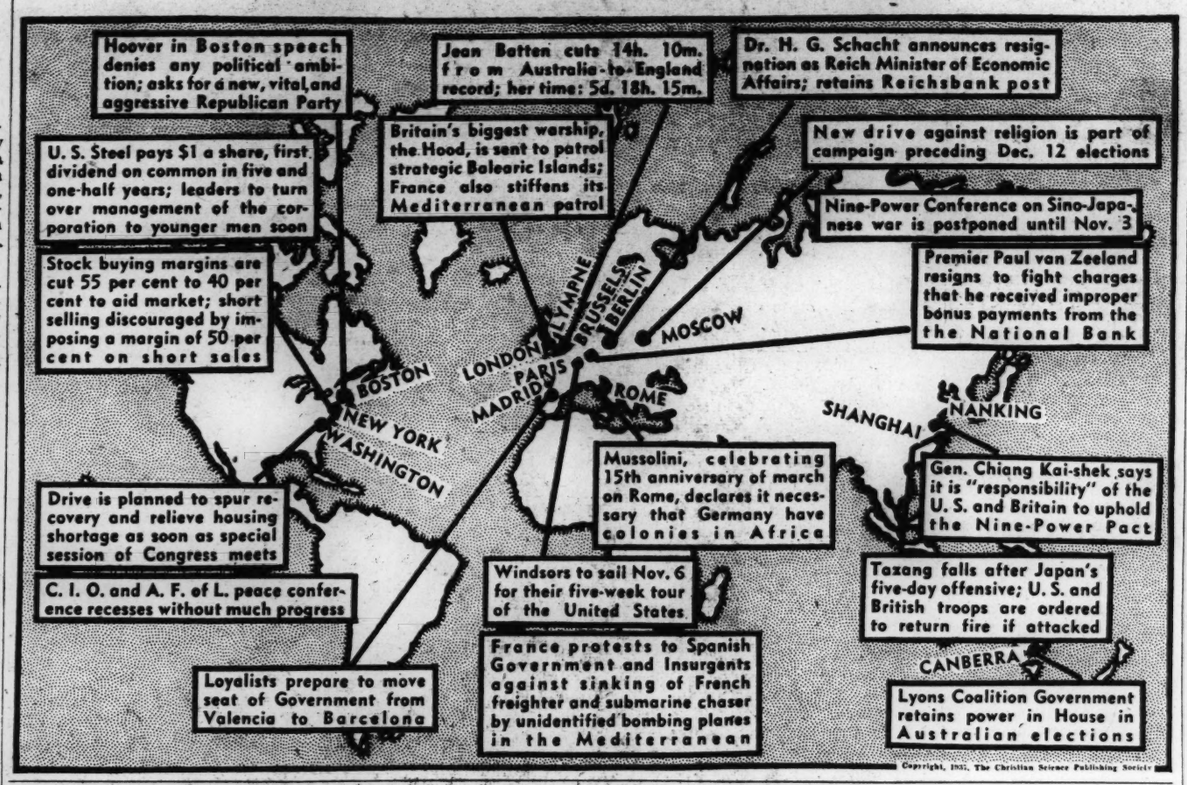
Family: "100 Men and a Girl," "Life Begins in College," "Music for Madame," "Thin Ice," "Firefly," "Shall We Dance?" "A Family Affair," "Wings of the Morning," "Lloyds of London," "Captains Courageous," "A Day at the Races," "Slim," "Riding on Air," "The Prince and the Pauper."

Adults and Young People: "They Won't Forget" (mature), "Forever Yours," "There Goes the Groom," "Vogues of 1938," "Under Western Eyes," "The Life of Emile Zola," "Souls at Sea," "Spanish Earth," "It's All Yours," "King Solomon's Mines," "The Last Night," "A Star Is Born," "Romeo and Juliet."

Adults Only: "Dreaming Lips," "I Met Him in Paris," "Masquerade in Vienna."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Hoover in Boston speech denies any political ambition; asks for a new, vital and aggressive Republican Party
Jean Batten cuts 14h. 10m. from Australia-to-England record; her time: 5d. 18h. 15m.
Dr. H. G. Schacht announces resignation as Reich Minister of Economic Affairs; retains Reichsbank post
U. S. Steel pays $1 a share, first dividend on common in five and one-half years; leaders to turn over management of the corporation to younger men soon
Britain's biggest warship, the Hood, is sent to patrol strategic Balearic Islands; France also stiffens its Mediterranean patrol
New drive against religion is part of campaign preceding Dec. 12 elections
Nine-Power Conference on Sino-Japanese war is postponed until Nov. 3
Stock buying margins are cut 55 per cent to 40 per cent to aid market; short selling discouraged by imposing a margin of 50 per cent on short sales
Premier Paul van Zeeland resigns to fight charges that he received improper bonus payments from the the National Bank
OLYMPIA
BRUSSELS
BERLIN
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LONDON
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MADRID
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NANKING
Drive is planned to spur recovery and relieve housing shortage as soon as special session of Congress meets
Mussolini, celebrating 15th anniversary of march on Rome, declares it necessary that Germany have colonies in Africa
Gen. Chiang Kai-shek says it is "responsibility" of the U. S. and Britain to uphold the Nine-Power Pact
C. I. O. and A. F. of L. peace conference recesses without much progress
Windsors to sail Nov. 6 for their five-week tour of the United States
Taxang falls after Japan's five-day offensive; U. S. and British troops are ordered to return fire if attacked
France protests to Spanish Government and Insurgents against sinking of French freighter and submarine chaser by unidentified bombing planes in the Mediterranean
CANBERRA
Loyalists prepare to move seat of Government from Valencia to Barcelona
Lyons Coalition Government retains power in House in Australian elections
Copyright, 1937, The Christian Science Publishing Society

Go Up Higher

If you wants to get away
From de noises ob de day,
From de sadness and de badness
Dat you meets along the way,
Go up higher!

In de airship "Not a Care"
Rise above de misty air
Wif your thinkin' never sinkin'
You will sho' fine hebben dere!
In de airship "Not a Care"
Go up higher!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Cork Coasters

A young woman who is artistic has earned money by making cork coasters which are useful and decorative. They are cut out of cork about one quarter inch thick and three-and-a-half inches in diameter. These cork circles are decorated simply but effectively in various designs and brightly colored lacquers.

One set (they come in sets of six for 75 cents) was a series of yacht club pennants, each one different; another was a set of boats and ships; another set was decorated with bright flowers.

These cork coasters, which are ideal for protecting table tops and furniture from moisture marks, have sold well.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Power

There would be more thoughts thought,
Than one would think it possible to think,
If all the people who think they think
Only knew how to think.—Anon.

Quotation for Today

THE workshop of character is everyday life. The uneventful and commonplace hour is where the battle is lost or won.—MALTBIE D. BABCOCK.

In Lighter Vein

A Real Bargain

A young matron, shopping, asked a butcher the price of hamburger steak.

"Twenty-five cents a pound," he replied.

"But at the corner store it is only twelve cents," said the customer.

"Well, why didn't you buy it there?"

"Because they haven't any."

"Oh, I see," said the butcher. "When I don't have it, I sell it for ten cents a pound."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Ease in Journals

Two passages, one excellent prose, the other self-confessed newspaper English, were to be described each in one word.

One pupil wrote—"One passage is literature, the other is journal-ease."—Boroughmuir Magazine.

Identified

Superior Person (in hotel lounge as new arrivals pass): "More vulgarians!"

Mr. Newrich: "Did you 'ear that, lass? 'E takes us for a couple of bloomin' foreigners."—Toronto Globe and Mail.

Nebelspalter, Zurich

"Children, children, behave yourselves, you're not human beings."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

A little way outside the city, there is a farm where two horses had been friendly companions for some years. There was a peculiarity about one of these horses! Never to the knowledge of the owner had it whinnied.

One evening recently, the farmer went to the pasture for his cows. Near by was this horse. As the man turned to drive the cattle home for milking, the horse got in front of him; then it whinnied. The farmer was rather surprised, but was going to continue on his way, when the horse again got in front of him and whinnied. Still he went on.

When the horse whinnied for the third time, he began to wonder about the other horse, and turned to go back to the back pasture. The horse went in front of him and led him to a place where some barbed wire had got loose from the fence; and the other horse was standing there with a piece wound around its hoof, unable to free itself.

Its companion had gone off for help, and apparently had overcome a long-time disability to help.

Earthly Shadows

The very afflictions of our earthly pilgrimage are presages of our future glory, as shadows indicate the sun.—Richter.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alias—*Ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* clipped-short—almost obscured).

This word, taken directly from the Latin *alias*, "otherwise," from *alius*, "another," is commonly encountered in the record of court cases, where it is used to introduce any name or names, other than his own, under which a defendant has been operating; for example: "David Smith, alias John Doe, was arrested."

There is also the use of "alias" to designate the name itself—that is, the assumed name. It may be pertinent to note that the purpose of "alias" is to divert suspicion or detection.

Allegory—*Al'-e-go-rih* (*a* short, *e* as in debate, *o* long, *i* short; secondary stress on third syllable).

This word is derived from the Greek *allegoria*, "a description of one thing by using the image of another" (compare *allegorein*, "to speak so as to imply something else"). We use our word to indicate a figurative or fanciful story with symbolical characters, told to explain or teach something.

An allegory may be compared to a parable, for both use a veiled mode of speech; but the former is not uncommonly used in dealing with historical incidents, while the latter is used only in moral teachings. Also, an allegory is rather elaborate and long; a parable is brief and simple. (Note that a fable is a fictitious story in which human qualities are ascribed to animals or inanimate things.) We speak of the allegories of Dante and the parables of Jesus (and the fables of Aesop).

Behest—*Be-hest'*.

Although "behest" is ordinarily used to designate a command, mandate, or injunction, the Middle English *beheste* was applied also to a promise; and in this it followed the Anglo-Saxon *behæs*, "a vow," and *behatan*, "to promise."

Perhaps, then, we may be justified in reading into "behest" a blending of the meanings. For us, let it be a command, obedience to which results in a blessing.

Dereliction—According to Webster's, the second *e* is clipped-short, *der-eh-lik'-shun* (first *e* and the *i* short, *u* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable).

When we break up this word into its root-parts, we find the Latin *de*, "fully," *re*, "back," and *linquere*, "to leave"—*derelinquere* meaning "to forsake utterly." We use "dereliction" to denote "complete abandonment; leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume"; also in the sense of "failure in duty; willful neglect or omission."

Enunciator—Note that the third syllable is preferably *shih-*; *e-nun'-shih-ay-ter* (first *e* as in debate, *u* and *i* short, *a* long, second *e* as in maker; secondary stress on fourth syllable). The publishers of Webster's make due allowance for a trace of circumflex *o* in *-or* words, especially in the measured speech so characteristic of public worship.

Help meet (Gen. 2:18)—These words translate the Hebrew *'ezer*, "aid, help," and *neged*, "a part opposite, a counterpart, mate." Some readers may prefer to give out the words so as to suggest the significance "a help suitable for him"; but since the two words have gradually coalesced into one term ("help-meet" or "helpmate"), the prevailing pronunciation is *help'-meet* (secondary stress on second syllable).

Oblivion—*Ob-liv'-ih-un* (*o* and *u* clipped-short, *i*'s short).

This word is derived from the Latin *oblivio*, "forgetfulness"; and it suggests a blotting out of memory, a cessation of active mental processes. There is, of course, the related sense of "forgotten"; as, "The source of some Biblical traditions is lost in oblivion."

Paraphrase—*Par'-a-fraze* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa*, third long).

The Greek *paraphrazein*, "to speak in addition, to amplify" (*para*, "beside," and *phrazein*, "to speak"), lies back of our word, which we use, as a verb, to mean "to give the meaning in other words," and, as a noun, to designate a restatement of an author's words in clearer or more easily understood terms.

A translation is an accurate rendering of the sense of a passage into another language; a paraphrase may be in the same or a different language, but it is a decidedly free rendering.

Sepulchre—Keep the *u* before the *l*.

Spirit—Avoid *Spee'-rit* quite as much as *spirt*. If the speaker will think of the omnipresence, omnipotence, omniscience, and the true substance connoted by Spirit, the pronunciation *Spir'-it* will take on a reverent grandeur.

Two-edged—Two syllables.

Usurper—So sure is Webster's that the *s* should be sounded *z* that the dictionary does not list the *s* sound as even second choice.

Voluble—*Vol'-u-bl*.

This word is traceable to the Latin *volvere*, "to roll"; for, originally, to be voluble was to be easily rolled or put into motion. As ease of speech was considered one form of rolling along easily, such fluency has come to be regarded as the chief distinction of volubility.

Of course, the tendency of the voluble speaker is to overestimate his abilities, even to the point of boring his listeners.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

In the Bag

This game, though a simple one, causes much hilarity at a party. The materials required are few and easily obtained: One large 15-pound paper bag, eight small half-pound paper bags, a paper for scoring, and a pencil.

The large bag is opened and placed in the center of the room. The small bags are then blown up and twisted at the top to hold in the air. Each player, in turn, stands several feet from the large bag and attempts to throw, one at a time, the small bags into the larger one. The fact that the bags are blown with air and drift away from the opening makes an apparently simple task a difficult one, and every throw brings peals of laughter from the crowd. All tied players compete until a final elimination, when a prize goes to the winner.—Edwin H. S. Bridgeport, Conn.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Strange as it seems, the prehistoric monster, 80 feet long and unearthed in Utah, was not plastered with interstate bus licenses.

Galt Reporter: Judging from the large number of marriage licenses issued this year, it would appear that many a man has run after a girl until she caught him.

Humorist: After a violent storm a South Sea island was covered with dust to a depth of six inches. We understand that the first contingent of vacuum-cleaner salesmen are already on their way there.

Detroit News: The fellow who could tune ukuleles is around with a new one. He claims he can distinguish one college football march from another football march!

St. Louis Star-Times: Inflation is what you are in the midst of when you think a stock is a good buy because it has gone up 200 per cent.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Ogden Nash once wrote the following parody verse which has been used widely by many garden clubs:

R VERSE VEZV R XEZYY STQTP XTT
Z ORYYONZPL YNQTYK ZX Z VPTT.
JTPEZJX, ISYTXX VET ORYY-ONZPLX HZYY,
R'YY STQTP XTT Z VPTT ZV ZYY.

Letter Juggling

Here's a more difficult juggling puzzle for the end of the week. Two different 10-letter words may be formed from the 10 letters given below. Use all 10 letters in each word:

A D E I L P S T T U

In How Many Ways?

A man has 10 friends. In how many ways may he invite one or more of them to dinner?

The English (?) Language

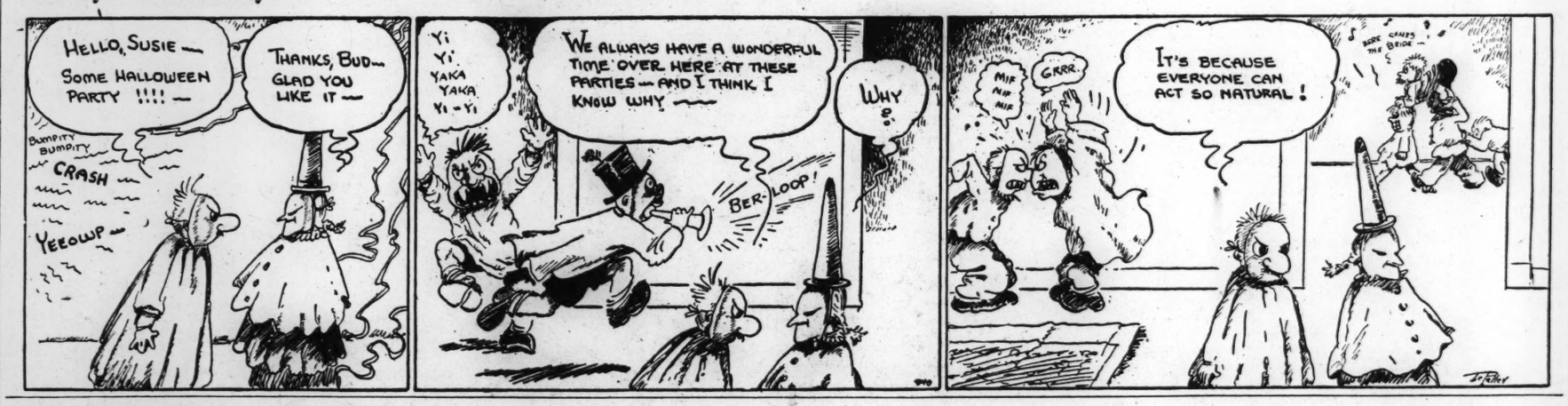
Although persons in Britain and the United States use what is called the "English" language, usage varies in each country. Can you match the pairs as listed below? The left column represents the words commonly used in the United States. Those in the right column are used in England:

1	mail	bowler	
2	cracker	wireless	
3	fall	post	1
4	cane	tram	
5	vest	petrol	
6	radio	autumn	
7	mucilage	biscuit	
8	derby	waistcoat	
9	gasoline	stick	
10	trolley	gum	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

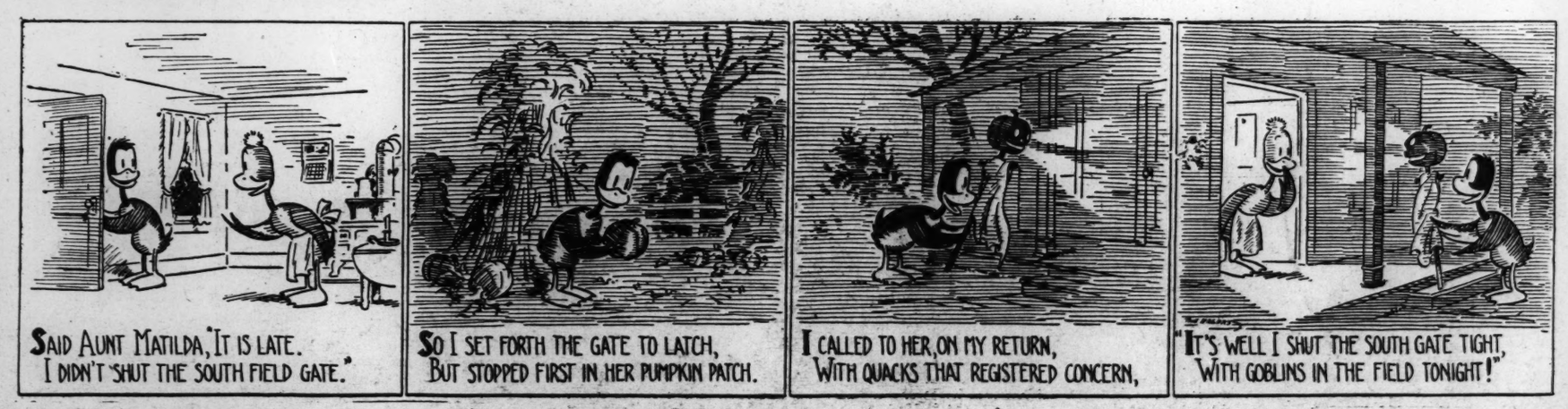
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Just a Bunch of Naturalists*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO, SUSIE — SOME HALLOWEEN PARTY !!!! —
THANKS, BUD— GLAD YOU LIKE IT —
BUMPITY BUMPITY CRASH
YEEOWP —
YI YI YAKA YAKA YI-YI
WE ALWAYS HAVE A WONDERFUL TIME OVER HERE AT THESE PARTIES — AND I THINK I KNOW WHY —
WHY?
BER-LOOP!
MIR MIR MIR
GRRR.
IT'S BECAUSE EVERYONE CAN ACT SO NATURAL!
MIR COMES THE BRIDE —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Halloween*

By THE HAGERS


SAID AUNT MATILDA, "IT IS LATE. I DIDN'T SHUT THE SOUTH FIELD GATE."
SO I SET FORTH THE GATE TO LATCH, BUT STOPPED FIRST IN HER PUMPKIN PATCH.
I CALLED TO HER, ON MY RETURN, WITH QUACKS THAT REGISTERED CONCERN,
"IT'S WELL I SHUT THE SOUTH GATE TIGHT, WITH GOBLINS IN THE FIELD TONIGHT!"

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Accho

When the land of Canaan was divided among the 12 tribes, one of the cities allotted to the tribe of Asher was Accho; but even in those days it appears to have been a town of strength and of importance, for, as recorded in Judges 1:31, "neither did Asher drive out the inhabitants of Accho."

In the New Testament, Accho receives fleeting mention under the name of Ptolemais, as a city to which Paul paid a brief visit on his way to Jerusalem (Acts 21:7); but when we find that this city is none other than the famous fortress later known as Acre, its successful resistance to the Israelites even in its distant past, is the more readily understood.

Toward the close of the twelfth century, Saladin's troops withstood there a siege of two years, succumbing at length only to the inroads of starvation. Later, Napoleon failed to capture it; while to this day the rocky promontory on which it stands and its mighty ramparts testify to its virtual impregnability.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: I think that I shall never see
A billboard lovely as a tree.
Perhaps, unless the billboards fall,
I'll never see a tree at all.

Letter Juggling: Stipulated, platitudes.

In How Many Ways?: 1023.

The English (?) Language: Mail—post; cracker—biscuit; fall—autumn; cane—stick; vest—waistcoat; radio—wireless; mucilage—gum; derby—bowler; gasoline—petrol; trolley—tram.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The League: Faith and Good Faith

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S talent for calling a spade a spade is an asset that the British public undoubtedly admires in its new Premier. There is even, on the surface at least, something eminently reasonable in his unexpected dismissal of the League of Nations in Parliament shortly before the King's speech on Tuesday omitted all mention of that institution. During a parliamentary debate last week, the Premier is reported to have said:

> What is the use of saying for the thousandth time that we believe in the principles for which the League was founded and that our policy is directed to make those principles effective? . . . If the League is temporarily unable to fulfill its function . . . what is the use of repeating, parrot-like, that we believe in the League?

But there is something more than logic in the question of the League of Nations—there is the matter of faith. For those who do not honestly believe that the world is ready for the League, it is naturally right and proper for them to say so. One opportunity for the British Government to have said so would have been in November, 1935, when, Mr. Chamberlain being then Chancellor of the Exchequer, it solicited votes for a policy of "preservation of world peace through the League of Nations." Another opportunity would have been in February, 1936, when it obtained the support of British Labor to its policy of intensive rearmament on condition that the Government "confine itself to commitments inside the League."

Those Britons who do confess to a faith in the League of Nations idea would no doubt have much preferred the Government to state its true attitude toward the League at some earlier stage rather than at this critical juncture in world affairs, and after the influence of the League had been so disastrously undermined by such moves of an avowedly pro-League British government as the Hoare-Laval agreement on Ethiopia and the Simon disavowal in May, 1934, of any British responsibility of helping China when Manchuria was invaded by the Japanese.

For those who confess a faith in the League, as for upholders of any faith, the fact that the idea is badly served does not disqualify the idea. The mere regularity with which any disputes between nations still come before the League, in its present weakened condition, shows that, in the view of the general public, if not in that of the governments, the League idea is firmly embedded. Indeed, the elimination of the League today is almost unthinkable.

How deeply the idea of a League is rooted in humanity was shown by an illustrious predecessor of Mr. Chamberlain in the British premiership, William Ewart Gladstone, who in 1859, long before the Geneva organization was dreamed of, pointed out in his "Homeric Studies" the existence of a conception of a law of nations that might well bring a blush to managers of modern statecraft. Here is the burden of his comment:

> It was surely a healthful sign of the working of freedom, that in that early age, despite the prevalence of piracy, even that idea of political justice and public right, which is the germ of the law of nations, was not unknown to the Greeks. It would appear that war could not be made without appropriate cause, and that the offer of redress made it the duty of the injured to come to terms. Hence the offer of Paris [to fight Menelaus in single combat] is at once readily accepted, and hence . . . arises Agamemnon's fear, at the moment when he anticipates the death of Menelaus, that by that event the claims to the restoration of Helen will be practically disposed of, and the Greeks will have to return home without reparation for a wrong.

Gladstone speaks of a primitive age of warriors, before treaties were even committed to writing. Yet, as the pages of Homer's Iliad clearly show, disputes between nations were carried on according to rules, which their leaders felt themselves compelled to obey. On soil such as this a world League of Nations can always be raised. Shall it be said that after all its vaunted mechanical devices for killing space, setting the most widely separated nations at each other's door, the world is today less ready for a system of collective security than these primitive nations of thirty centuries ago?

A Plea for Responsibility

THE address William S. Knudsen, president of the General Motors Corporation, made before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts in Boston was a sensible plea for labor responsibility. He stated that his organization found the sit-down strikes and the direct action of the Automobile Workers of America last winter injurious and costly. But he was careful to affirm labor's right to organize and the manufacturer's determination to abide by the law—in this case the Wagner Labor Law. When business restricts its criticism to labor excesses and refrains from assailing the principle of disciplined unionism, it maintains an impregnable position. Labor is then placed in the position of having to show it can eliminate those excesses.

The encouraging fact is that labor is already assuming this task. The automobile workers' union months ago undertook to purge from its ranks many of the "hot heads" against whom Mr. Knudsen inveighed. That the Committee for Industrial Organization is conscious of the validity of Mr. Knudsen's protest is evidenced by the sudden abandonment of militant organization drives and its increased reliance upon the machinery of the Wagner Labor Board. Above all the very fact that the CIO is today negotiating with the American Federation of Labor suggests that it has been chastened and sobered by public hostility to its earlier excesses.

Mr. Knudsen has every right to expect labor to abandon policies that lead toward class warfare and industrial unrest. Conversely labor has every right, once it has legalized and disciplined its methods, to expect business generally to co-operate in the process of untrammeled collective bargaining.

A Question of Elasticity

ONE factor in the background of current discussion of farm control legislation which will be a leading subject for the special session of Congress deserves to be better understood than it is, even though one needs almost to be an economist to explain it. This is the factor of elasticity in prices and markets.

Some products have a great "elasticity of demand," others have, beyond a certain point, very little. That is, if one could produce electric shavers or real woolen mufflers or fine perfume or alligator pears at half the prevailing price, there would probably be a great increase in the use of such commodities. Up to a certain point farmers can facilitate the use of more bread and other foodstuffs by producing wheat, milk, meat and so forth at lower and lower prices. But after all, people want only about so much bread before the appetite begins to change.

The year 1926-27 saw the largest cotton crop in United States history. During the following five years the price fell from around 20 cents a pound to 5 or 6 cents a pound. A decline of similar or lesser proportions in the price of automobiles over a much longer period had made the United States a nation on wheels. But in the case of cotton, did demand and consumption bound upward at this liberal supply? Consumption, domestic and foreign, sagged from a total of 17,000,000 bales to around 12,000,000 bales, due of course in large measure to the contributing cause incident to general depression.

On the other hand, since 1932 the cotton price has advanced somewhat and the purchases of raw cotton in the domestic market alone have risen from less than 6,000,000 bales to more than 8,000,000 bales, indicating that a reasonable rather than ruinous price to producers is not an obstacle to reasonable consumption. One wonders if metropolitan manufacturing areas really do profit by disseminating arguments of hopelessness against efforts to avoid farm surpluses when these surpluses go far beyond the point of elastic demand.

Happy Landing

SIRENS shrieked at Newark Airport Friday. Ambulances and fire engines roared out to the long runways while overhead the American Airlines flagship from Chicago with nine passengers aboard—her landing gear stuck in a retracted position—circled the field like a stricken hawk. High pressure hoses were rigged with frantic haste in readiness for the impending disaster; 2000 people attracted by the commotion milled around the fringes of the fenced-off field to witness the tragedy—that didn't happen.

Gliding into Municipal Field at Newark, all was well with the noon plane from Chicago until a sudden jolt, a flashing light on the cowlboard, a siren blast from the airport told Pilot Byron C. Moore and Co-Pilot Kenneth R. Chase that their landing gear was out of order. Onlookers sighed and sopped their brows as Pilot Moore "gunned" the motors full blast and climbed back into the sky to stall for time and room "to figure things out."

The rest is best told by grateful passengers and admiring field officials. How radio got in its good work transmitting the hurried consultation between port and pilots; how the plane flew low over her home hangar as groundsmen with upturned binoculars scanned the disabled gear; how they finally shook their heads and radioed that everything was up to Pilot Moore.

People who came to watch the fire engines and the ambulances remained to cheer the pilots and passengers as the big Douglas pancaked perfectly and scraped across the cinders to a harmless standstill. Readers naturally will chuckle over those "eye witness" interviews with the gentle little lady who was "worried a little, although grandmothers don't really get excited"; and with the young fellow who was "scared to death" but didn't have time to tell reporters all about it for fear he'd miss the plane to Boston.

Passengers, and people everywhere are singing the praises of that good-looking young man up forward in the brass buttons. Everybody has a good word today for smiling "Dinty" Moore—a fellow who "figures things out!"

Trek to the Transvaal

Book News of the Day

THERE persists even to this day a fascination in the idea that pastures beyond the fences of civilization are inevitably greener; but rumbling caravans winding their slow way toward the sunset are seldom available now as an outlet for the pioneering instinct. Hence the indubitable attraction of those chronicles which revivify the experiences of the hardy wayfarers who were able to indulge in such peregrinations.

The latest mine of information to be so tapped is that rich vein of history which deals with the white man's attempted subjugation of darkest Africa. Stuart Cloete in THE TURNING WHEELS (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50) gives us the picturesque story of the great trek to the Transvaal, begun by the Boers in 1836. Fiercely antagonistic toward the British Government in the Cape Colony, the Dutch colonizers decided to leave their hard-won settlements in southern Africa and search for a new Canaan in the jungles and deserts to the north.

Once again, settlers became *voortrekkers*, whole communities departed, as the urge to find new lands became temporarily victorious over the desire to retain their homes. They were willing to have a wagon train for a home, for months if need be, if independence could thereby be assured. They believed it to be the only alternative for them when they found an alien power encroaching on their liberty.

That portion of the trek described by Stuart Cloete concerns the vicissitudes which befell the wagon train headed by Hendrik Van der Berg, one small stream in "the seepage of a small, great-hearted people into a continent. Secure in their knowledge that they were the chosen race, certain of their capacity to endure, and forced on by the Boer necessity for space and freedom, they followed rivers to their sources, crossed the great watersheds and followed new rivers; hunting, fighting and reading the Bible as they wandered."

Of necessity, in the telling of their story, violence is the keynote. These people are invading a savage land, and for all their stern righteousness, they are imbued with much of the savagery that is a part of their new environment. Gentility, culture or even a mere placid tilling of the soil are for succeeding generations; the *voortrekkers* cannot enjoy such fruit of their labors, they can only bend unwearied efforts into the planting of the seed.

Mr. Cloete's irrepressible, high-strung prose is well adapted to his subject. No conventional writing could so well transmit the ferocity and turbulence clouding the lives of a people by nature devout and slow to wrath. The characterization of the protagonists is not so impressive as the descriptions of the group as a whole; just as the various subplots are less satisfying than the main theme—the great trek itself. M. W. S.

A Bicycle Built for Four

October Interlude

YESTERDAY, I sought fringed gentians. An amber afternoon of sunshine after showers. A gentle breeze lazily wafting myriads of red and yellow leaves. The air warm and balmy. A mellow lightness reflecting "October's bright blue weather."

East from the village ridge, I made my way down through the abandoned orchard where gnarled trees stand brave with old-fashioned apples—lemon pippins and big red bakers. Many already on the ground glistening in the grass. A wary old woodchuck, hearing my footsteps and lumbering along from one hole to another. Not so much frightened as annoyed that I should be trespassing in his domain. One entrance near the stone wall, another under a pile of apple tree chunks and still another in the middle of a lot. A network of tunneling of which Tubby Woodchuck may be justly proud. A wise fellow, he, this orchard denizen, now fat and heavy, thoroughly stocked up for his long sleep under the frozen sods. A creature of age-long sagacity, not impressed with modern methods.

With pleasant recollections of seeing him before, I scrambled over the slippery wall, there to find in the midst of yellow ferns the thick club of the Jack-in-the Pulpit, now studded with bright red berries. Then across the birch woods I continued to the lane, where under low yellow branches I paused to survey my favorite briar patch, the ten entanglements of which I have broken through on many a May morning to locate a singing blue-wing or chestnut-sided warbler. Now, not to my entire satisfaction, a smooth cultivated plot under which lie tucked hundreds of daffodil bulbs, while beyond yet freshly green, a long stretch of overbearing strawberry plants. My pet piece of bird terrain completely reclaimed by an ambitious New York secretary who, when she retires to her family homestead, is planning a business of bulbs and berries.

* * *

But my immediate disappointment was definitely challenged by the sharp "cherwink" of the towhee that still lingering in his favorite bushy corner of the adjoining meadow, seemed to query, "If I'm not disturbed by Miss Lucy's adventure in horticulture at the expense of the blackberry brambles, why should you be concerned?"

A question so pertinent that I quickly move on toward the deep swamp, flaming reds and golds in the wildest abandon. A symphony of autumn colors edged by a starry mass of purple, white and lavender asters from which whirred up a female pheasant. A bird strong in wing, but not to be compared in flight with the great hawk that almost at the same moment, flapped out from the tallest hickory and took to the air with majestic sweep. Sailing the blue, he dipped and wheeled, while I earth-bound stood on the wide stone that bridged the swamp's small stream and wished at least for, seven league boots to stride the beckoning bogs. Cat-tails, fall-faded steeplebush, milkweed flying its silvery floss, golden-rod lifting plumes, prickly cockles—all flaunting their harvest of waiting seeds. A harvest glorified by the jeweled black alder, its red berries gleaming among the pale yellow leaves.

* * *

In the birches, a flock of robins, planning, I was sure, an early morning start. Under the hickories, a pungent dry smell, as I stepped on the crisp brown leaves. And lining the tumbled stone wall, luxurious bushes bearing dark purplish-blue berries.

Now for my gentians, I thought, as I neared the lush wet grass where there was wont to grow those flowers of "heavenly hue." A verdant pocket bright with red clovers, asters and yarrow, but though I sought them diligently, not even one fringed gentian.

And yet I felt my quest was not in vain, for as I retraced my steps along the wall, under the hickories, across the bridge, through the lane, over the fence and up the hill, I knew that I had heard October's mellowed music. H. S. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Brewers Write a Code

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM Pittsburgh, where representatives of the large brewing interests in the United States have been meeting in more or less solemn conclave, come encouraging reports indicating that the "campaign of education" carried on in an effort to promote the sale and consumption of beer has taught the tutors a valuable lesson. This is that the American people are fully conscious of the fact that the specious promises made to them by the brewers and distillers when it was sought to bring about the repeal of the prohibition amendment have been broken. Assurance was given that the saloon would not return. It has returned in form, in viciousness, in lawlessness, in increasing numbers, in everything except in name. The barroom, under whatever alias, whether it be tavern, cocktail lounge, roadside filling-station adjunct or café, is a saloon in essence and in all its evil influences.

Of this the brewers, it now appears, have been made aware. Assuming that this is a revelation to them it may be a kindness to remind them that their distributors and middlemen are, in most instances, proprietors or graduates of the very school which brought the entire liquor-dispensing business into disrepute only a few years ago. The difficulty seems to be that the educational campaign which the manufacturing brewers and distillers undertook following repeal was unwisely conceived and carelessly or ignorantly misdirected. There was nothing to be gained by telling the public that beer is not intoxicating. Everyone knows that it is. It was equally foolish to attempt to make even young people believe that they can drink beer and drive automobiles without disastrous results.

* * *

And it was equally deceitful to pledge the liquor-dispensing industry to a platform of law observance. Power to enforce the observance of such a pledge is beyond the power of the brewers. One who sets a fire in prairie grass or in the forest is powerless to control it or stop it. But this, in effect, is what the brewers, now alarmed and apprehensive, are trying to do. As one step in the effort to undo the damage already done they pledge themselves to encourage retailers who sell beer as "law-abiding citizens." They promise to co-operate in preventing sales to minors or intoxicated persons. They agree to support constitutional authorities in the effort to eliminate anti-social conditions wherever they surround the sale of beer to the consumer.

But perhaps more important than the pledges already indicated is the promise, solemnly given, to "tell only the truth in advertisements." If they only would! What a wonderfully arresting display advertisement could be written. As advisers and co-editors I would propose a staff of wives and mothers. There should be included in the text the testimonials supplied by prison wardens, jail matrons, emergency ward attendants, ambulance drivers, judges and jurors, and the men and women, young and old, who have survived the experiences of their adventures with beer.

* * *

Of course the brewers, aware of their protected rights in the premises, will find easy resort in the accepted adage that the truth need not be spoken at all times. That would leave little to be written or told in any such advertisement. It is a sordid and disillusioning story at best. It will be interesting to see the product of this latest undertaking to fool part of the people some of the time.

It is to be hoped that the repentant and more or less chastened attitude of the brewers is not the result of sudden fear or panic. But it is not impossible that they have taken alarm from the warning expressed by Representative Cochran of Missouri, a speaker at the Pittsburgh meeting. He told his hosts, according to report, that they must face a new threat of prohibition. This is because of public complaint, not of the manufacture, but of the methods of sale and distribution of beer. He concluded: "If you break faith with Congress and with the people by tolerating retail establishments to become indecent, obnoxious and outrageous, there will be strong agitation in Congress for the submission of another prohibition amendment."

What can the alarmed brewers do? They cannot tell the truth in advertising their product. The telling would reduce their sales and close the very resorts which now threaten the entire industry. They cannot control the retailers and resort keepers, because of the nature of the business in which they all are jointly engaged.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

To Diminish Drunken Driving

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is but one way to diminish drunken driving and that is to stop the liquor traffic. When people arrive at the moral stage of valuing human life more than they do the profit of booze sellers and beer peddlers, the number of fatalities from traffic will be greatly reduced. It is a business that has not a single moral advantage in its favor; on the contrary, it is evil, continual evil and nothing but evil. L. B. RUSSELL

The Wide Horizon

Germany and the Colonial Issue

By J. E. Williams

BERLIN

GERMANY is making strong demands these days for the return of its colonies. Meetings and exhibitions, speeches and press comments are carrying out this propaganda with the intensity worthy of the organization which conducts these campaigns in the Third Reich.

Such demands are by no means new. They have been heard from one quarter or another for some years past. But it is only within the last twelve months that Herr Hitler has concentrated upon the issue, and thereby indicated that the attitude which he adopted on this subject in "Mein Kampf" has changed. Gradually, as Germany's rearmament and efforts to make itself self-sufficient made themselves felt in rationed raw materials and scarcity of food supplies the colonial issue came more to the front. Nowadays, it is the first plank in National Socialism's foreign policy.

All the Third Reich's international aims hitherto can be included under the all-embracing term, "equal status" (*Gleichberechtigung*) — the securing of everything considered here to be essential for a first-class nation. Putting it more concretely, it embraces the restoration of all that was lost through the Versailles "Diktat." Tomorrow, the issues may be quite other ones; today, they are colonies.

It is not without significance that since the Duce's return from Berlin the Italian press has also made Germany's demands for equality its own, producing moral, economic and political arguments such as could not be improved by the Wilhelmstrasse. This can only mean that Mussolini, in his desire to have the continued support of his northern ally, has co-operated upon an issue which must have been agreed upon in the recent discussions between the two totalitarian leaders.

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This German demand for the return of "our colonies," as they are called here, was bound to come. The fact that it has come just now is indicative not only of the economic difficulties of this country, but far more of the fact that the Third Reich feels itself strong enough to make the demand. It is considered the right moment in which to take such an initiative. There is no deep-dyed plot about it. Germany has acted just as have other states in similar conditions. It feels that the complex situation facing the world and particularly the British Empire, with its concern for its interests in the Far East, in Palestine and in Spain, is an opportunity which should not be missed. As far as one can judge the outlook here at present, there is no idea that Germany would go to war on behalf of these former colonies just now. (It is one thing to remilitarize the Rhineland and quite another to regain territory overseas.) But what it is doing is saying most loudly that German co-operation in any international efforts for world peace will be made effective only when the colonial issue is settled to this country's satisfaction.

This was clearly indicated in the reaction to the recent statements of President Roosevelt and Premiers Chautemps and Neville Chamberlain. Get back to 1919 once more, said the official comments; let Africa, by a redistribution of its mandated and colonial territory, redress the balance in Europe; this means, as far as the United States is concerned, let President Roosevelt step in and initiate a revision of the Versailles Treaty which would be the proper compensation for what a predecessor (Woodrow Wilson) did to Europe.

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One or two obvious truths regarding the whole colonial problem from the German point of view may bear repetition. Much time and energy have been expended in the countries which control these former German colonies to prove that they would not be a sound economic investment for the Third Reich, that its raw materials, population and other fundamental problems would not be settled by a return of these territories to their pre-war owners. The arguments may be right or wrong. But they are beside the point, because at bottom this is a prestige problem and the "greatness" of a nation of 67,000,000 people is involved.

It is also said abroad, quite rightly, that the National Socialists will be satisfied with nothing less than the return of their former colonies to their own sovereign control, as their own "Eigentum" (property, ownership). This, say the critics, would be a retrogressive step. That is certainly true. But, it is asked, would Germany adopt such an attitude if the present possessors of these same colonies showed any honest desire to internationalize what are only mandates in name? The apparent concern shown for the rights of the natives whenever any possibility of transfer of territory appears on the horizon, and the recent unanimous decision of the English Conservative Convention to act on the ideal that what was secured in 1919 was "war booty," have certainly not increased the average German's small store of faith in the possibilities of progress through international agreement.

The belief still strong in certain circles abroad, that if Germany does not get colonies now, then the difficulties may so increase as to upset the Four-Year Plan and be a serious menace to the present regime, ignores the facts. Propaganda has by today made the colonial issue a *German* issue, and to continue to ignore this fact abroad is simply giving the National Socialists a first-class slogan for their next plebiscite.